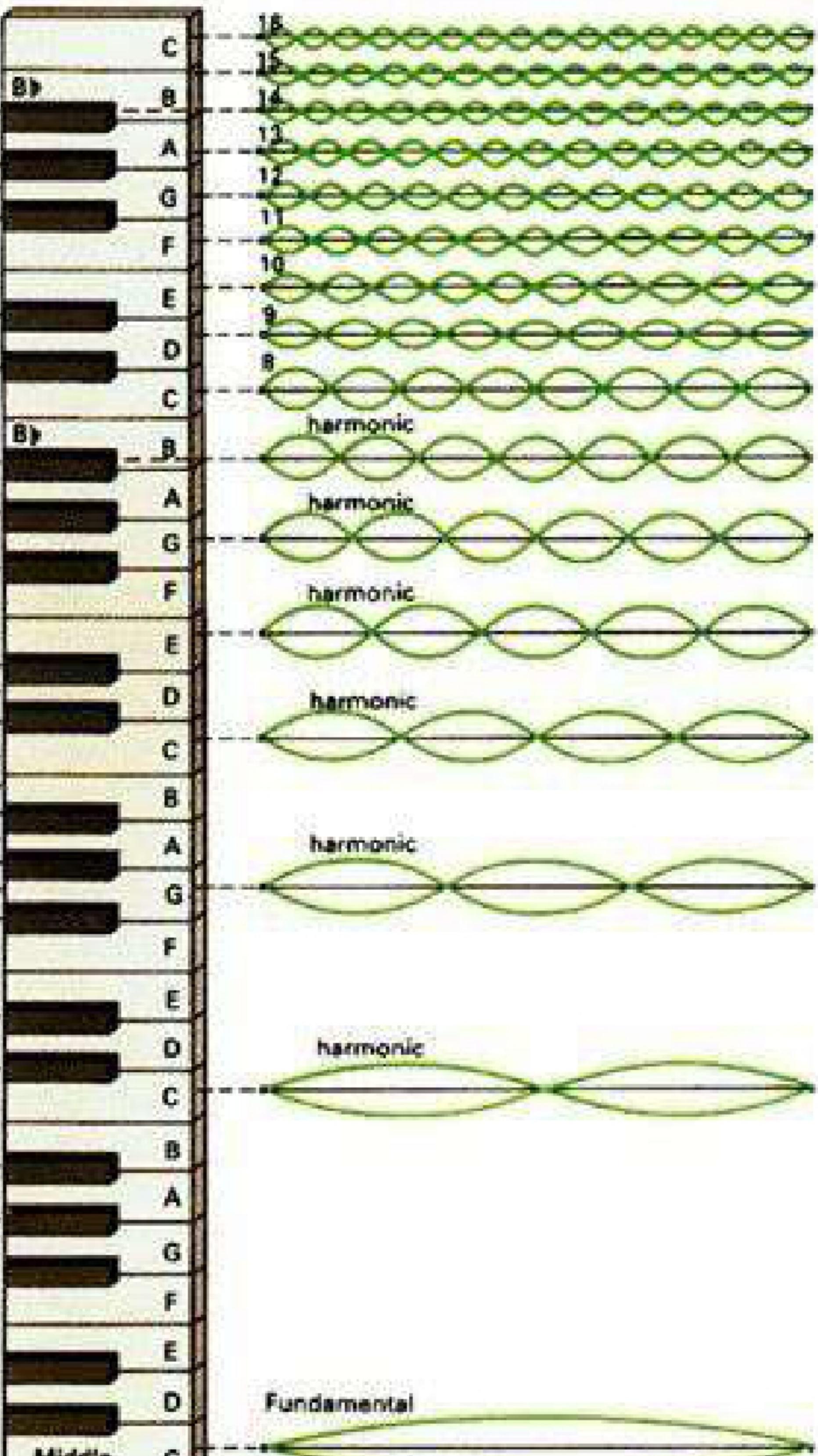


WATCH YOUR THOUGHTS THEY BECOME YOUR WORDS,  
 WATCH YOUR WORDS THEY BECOME YOUR FEELINGS,  
 WATCH YOUR FEELINGS THEY BECOME YOUR ACTIONS,  
 WATCH YOUR ACTIONS THEY BECOME YOUR HABITS,  
 WATCH YOUR HABITS THEY BECOME YOUR LIFESTYLE  
 WATCH YOUR LIFESTYLE IT CONTROLS YOUR DESTINY.



### Frequency (Hz)

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| C8 - 4186.0  |   |
| B7 - 3951.1  |   |
| A7# - 3729.3 |   |
| A7 - 3520.0  |   |
| G7# - 3322.4 |   |
| G7 - 3136.0  |   |
| F7# - 2960.0 |   |
| F7 - 2793.8  |   |
| E7 - 2637.0  |   |
| D7# - 2489.0 |   |
| D7 - 2349.3  |   |
| C7# - 2217.5 |   |
| C7 - 2093.0  |   |
| B6 - 1975.5  |   |
| A6# - 1864.7 |   |
| A6 - 1760.0  |   |
| G6# - 1661.2 |   |
| G6 - 1568.0  |   |
| F6# - 1480.0 |   |
| F6 - 1396.9  |   |
| E6 - 1318.5  |   |
| D6# - 1244.5 |   |
| D6 - 1174.7  |   |
| C6# - 1108.7 |   |
| C6 - 1046.5  |   |
| B5 - 987.77  |   |
| A5# - 932.33 |   |
| A5 - 880.00  |   |
| G5# - 830.61 |   |
| G5 - 783.99  |   |
| F5# - 739.99 |   |
| F5 - 698.46  |   |
| E5 - 659.26  |   |
| D5# - 622.25 |   |
| D5 - 587.33  |   |
| C5# - 554.37 |   |
| C5 - 523.25  |   |
| B4 - 493.88  |   |
| A4# - 466.16 |   |
| A4 - 440.00  |   |
| G4# - 415.30 |   |
| G4 - 392.00  |   |
| F4# - 369.99 |   |
| F4 - 349.23  |   |
| E4 - 329.63  |   |
| D4# - 311.13 |   |
| D4 - 293.66  |   |
| C4# - 277.18 |   |
| C4 - 261.63  |   |
| Middle       | C |



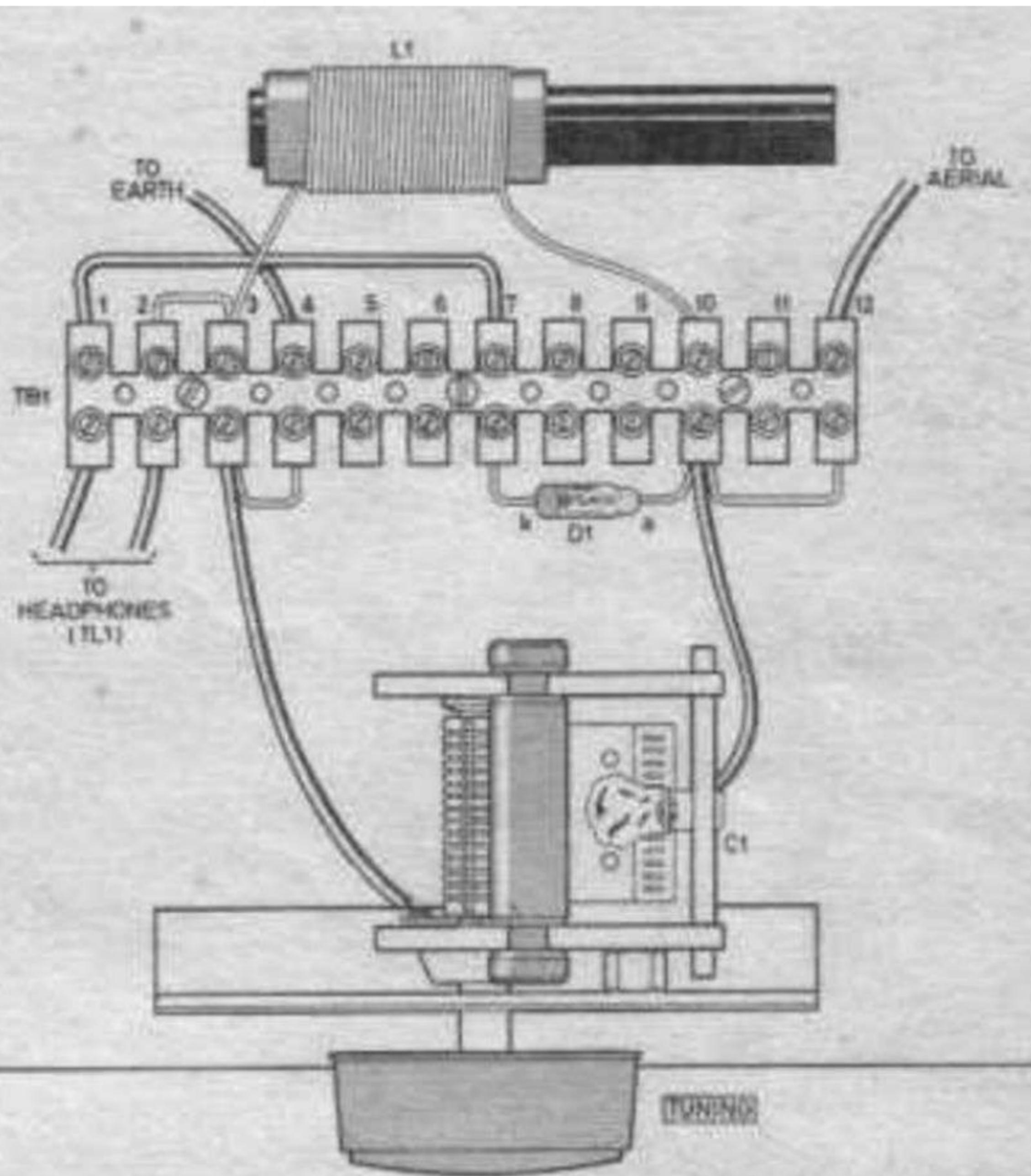
COIL 80 TURNS

EARTH

E A

DIODE

EARPIECE





3:41 9 S 2 X 2 SPEAK T D

Wi-Fi 4G

24738AP1152-180225

# Cape Cod Crystal Radio

Aerial

Earth

Two Band

Tune

L1

L2

D1

R1

Phones

# Cape Cod Crystal Radio

Aerial

Earth

Two Band

Tune

Phones

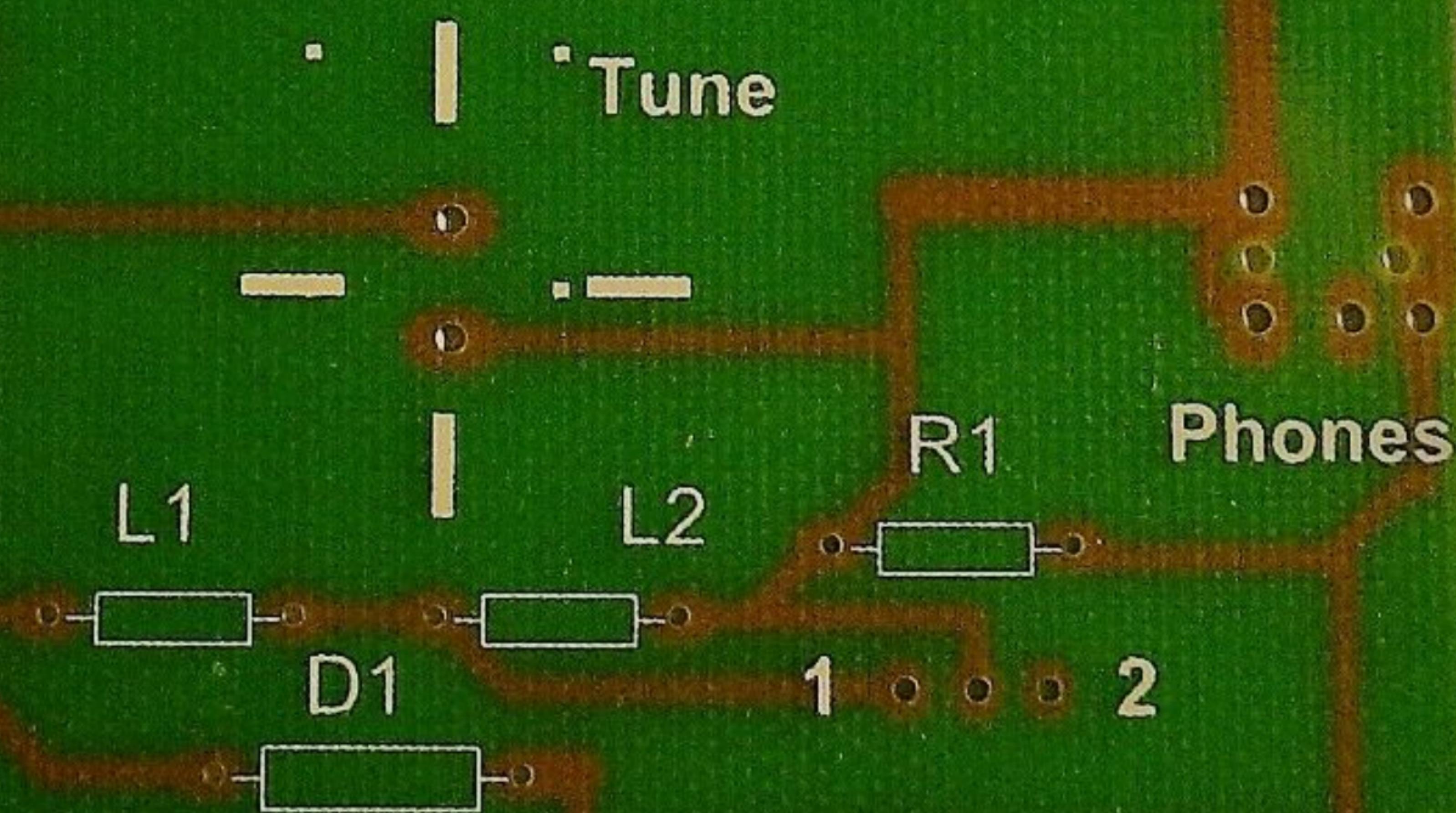
1 2

L1

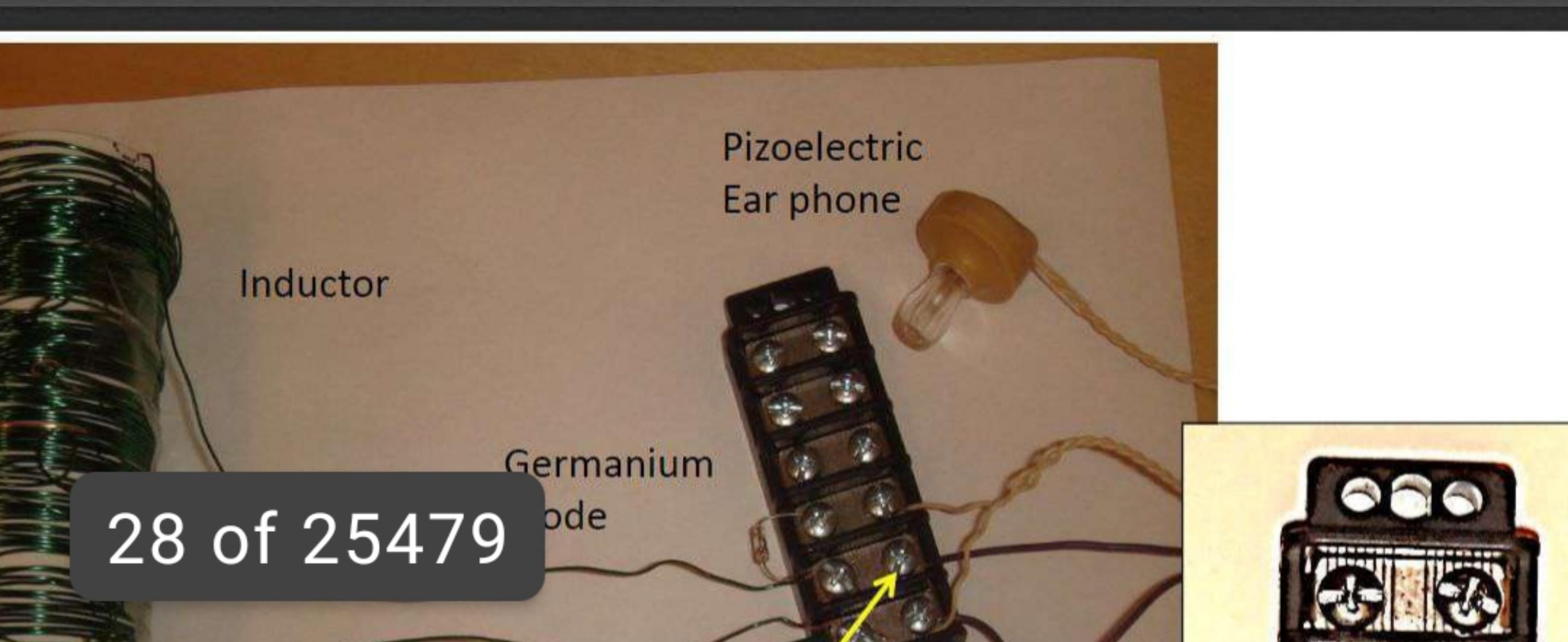
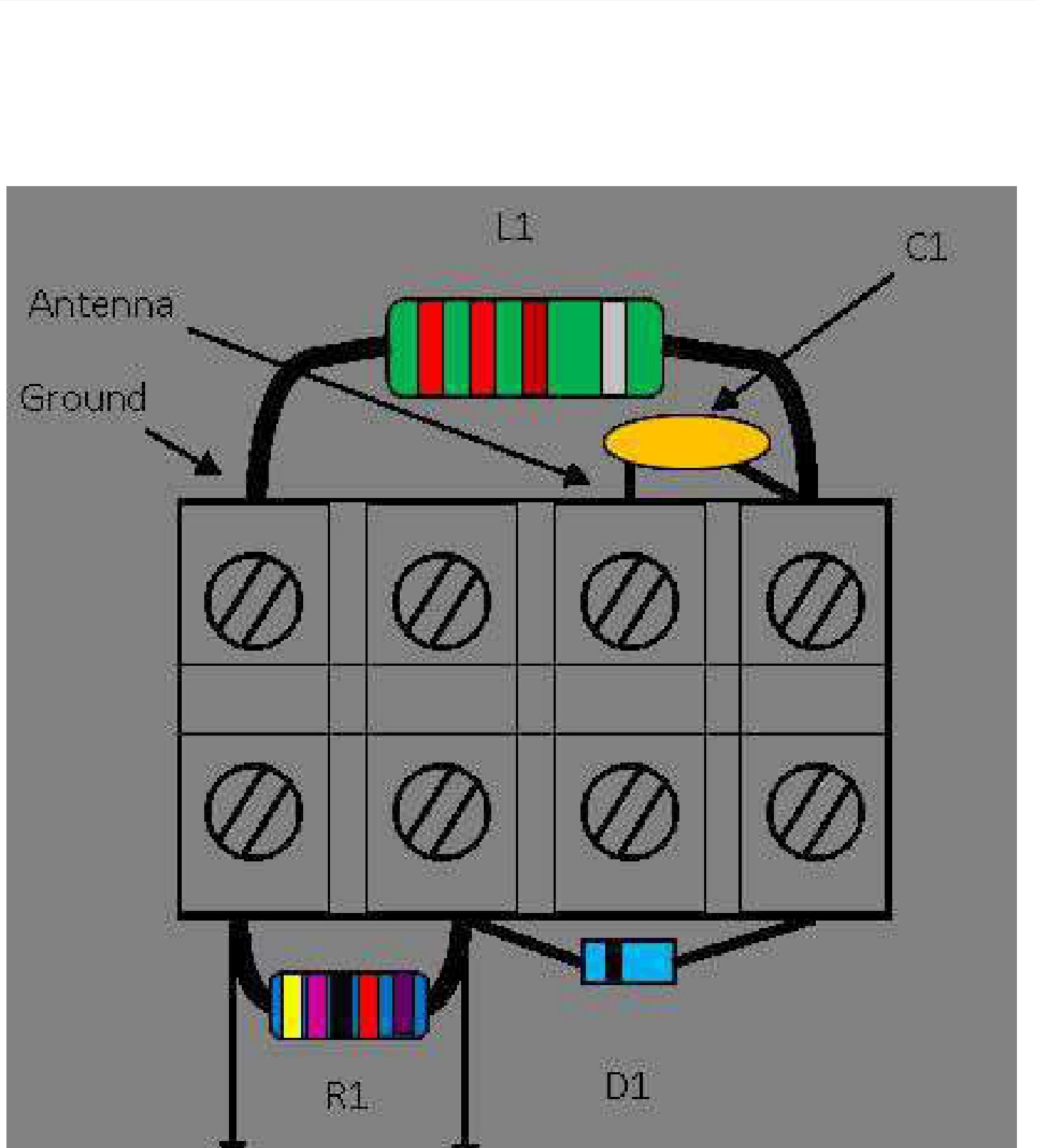
L2

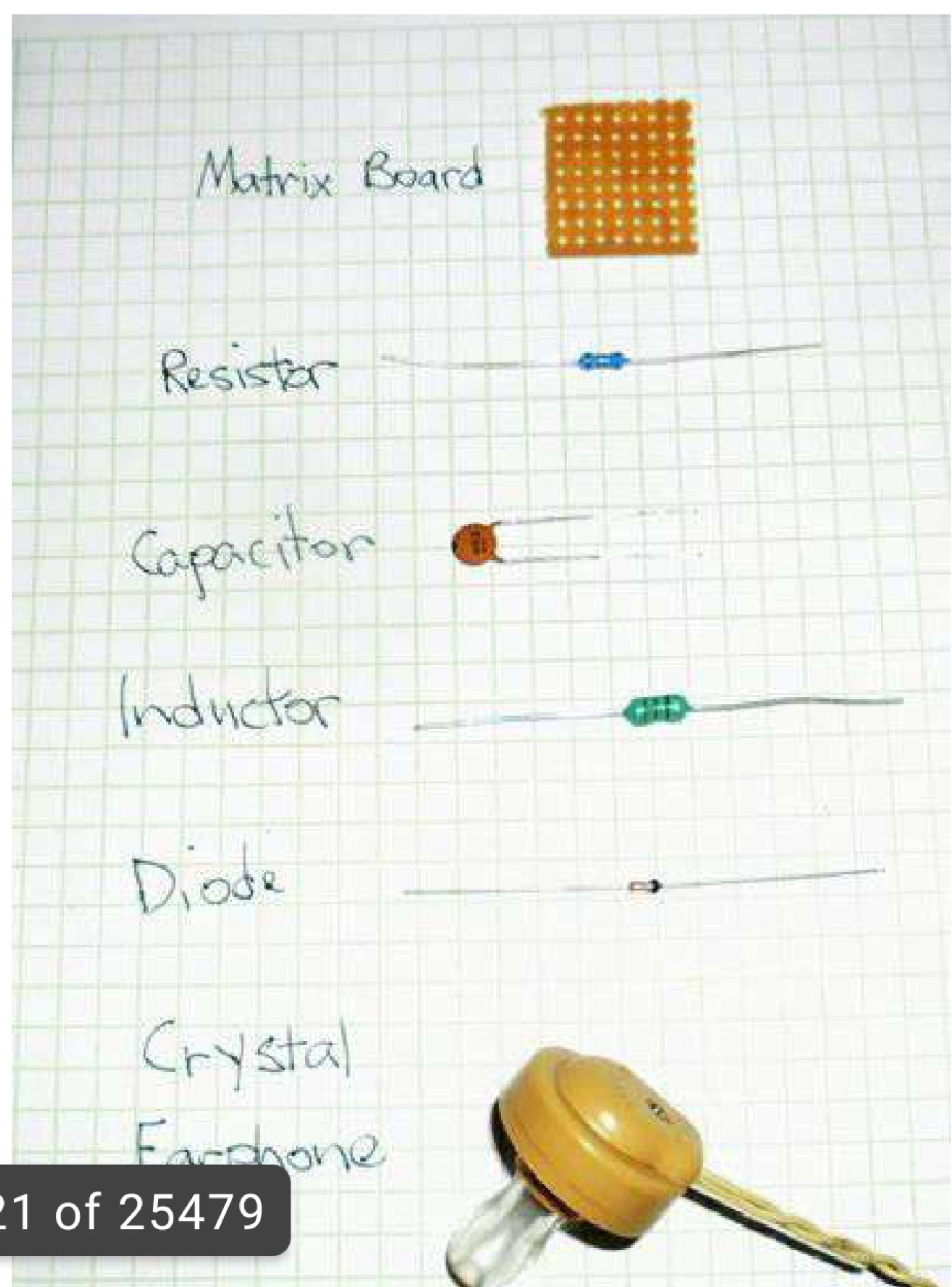
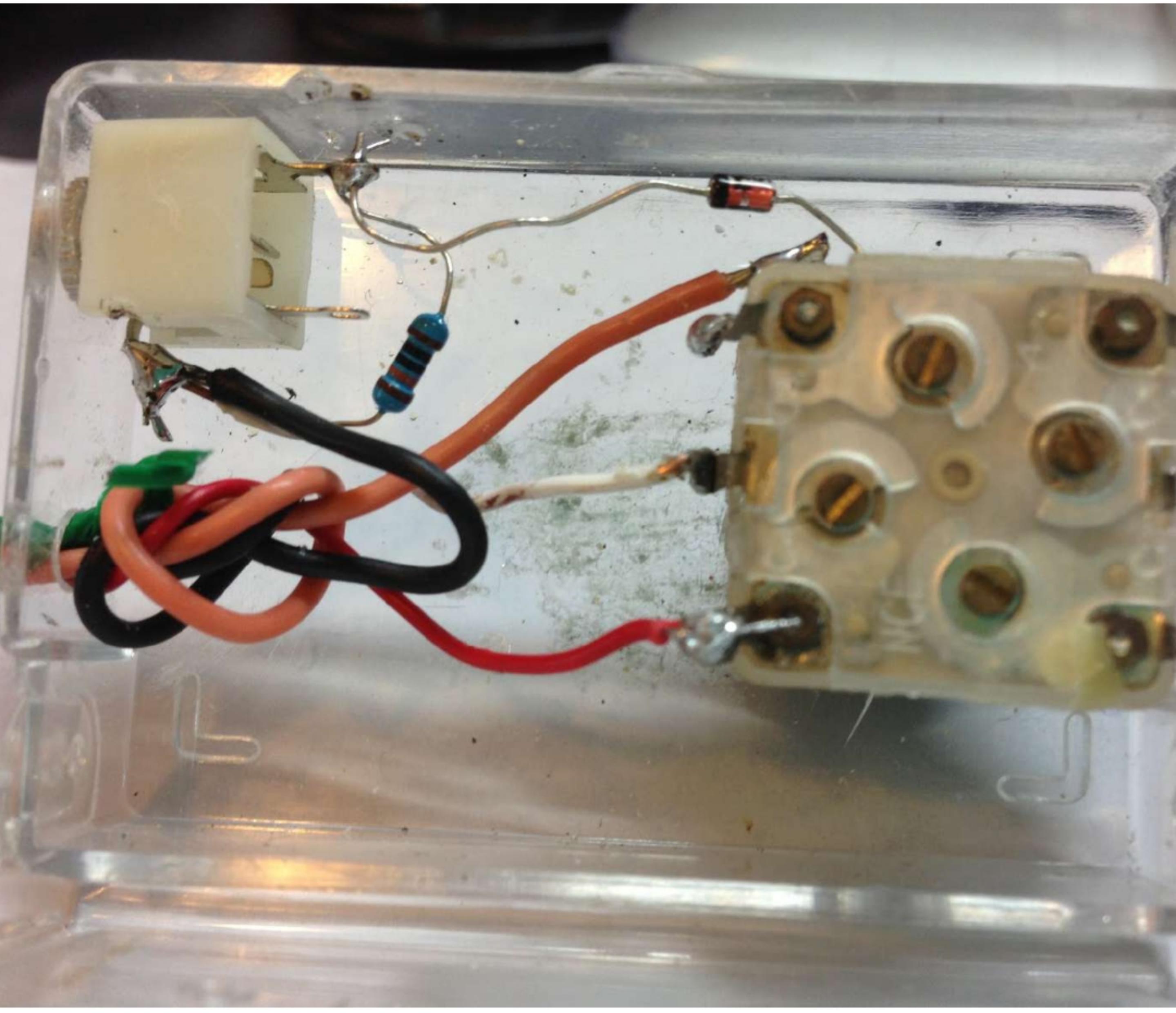
D1

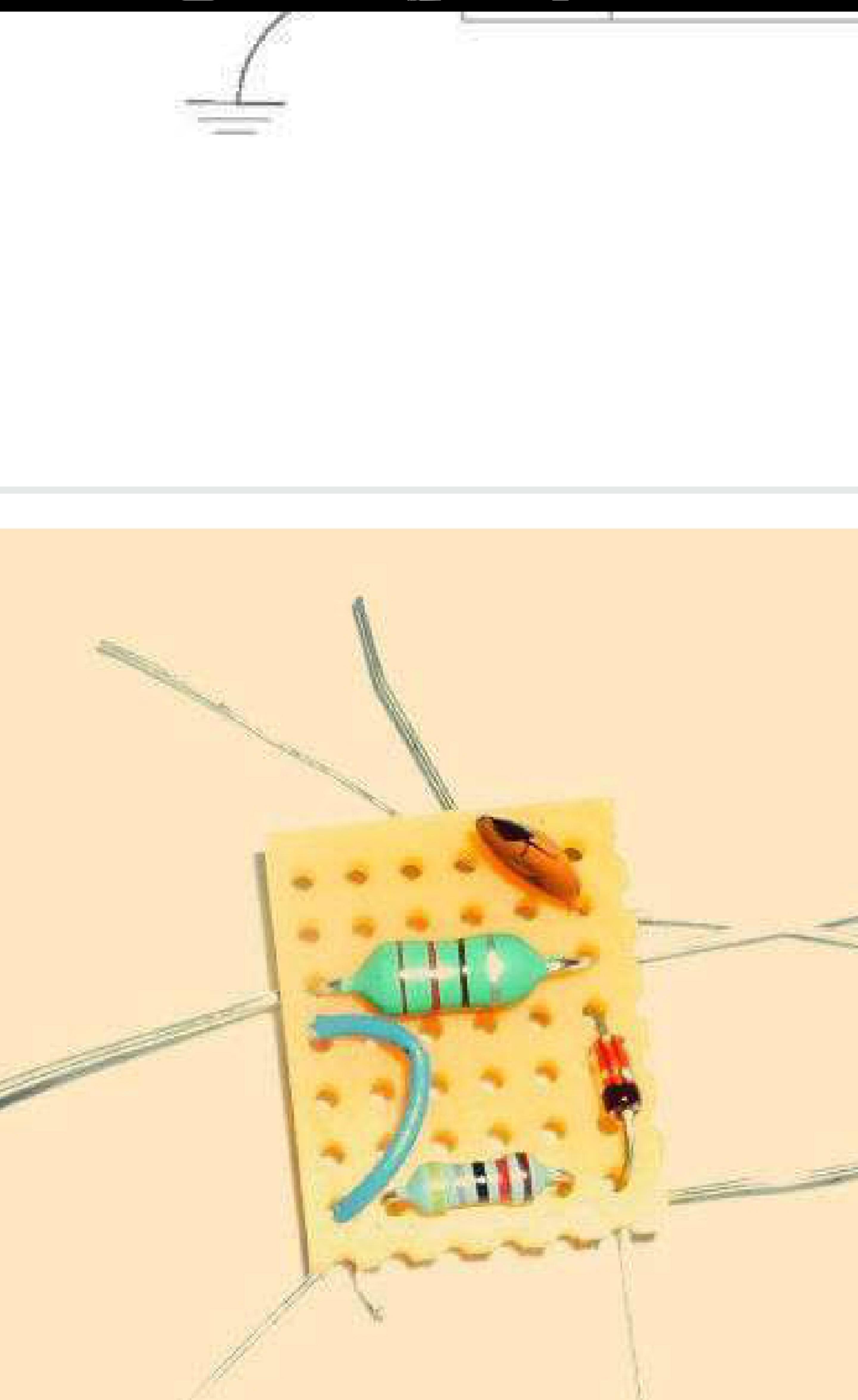
R1



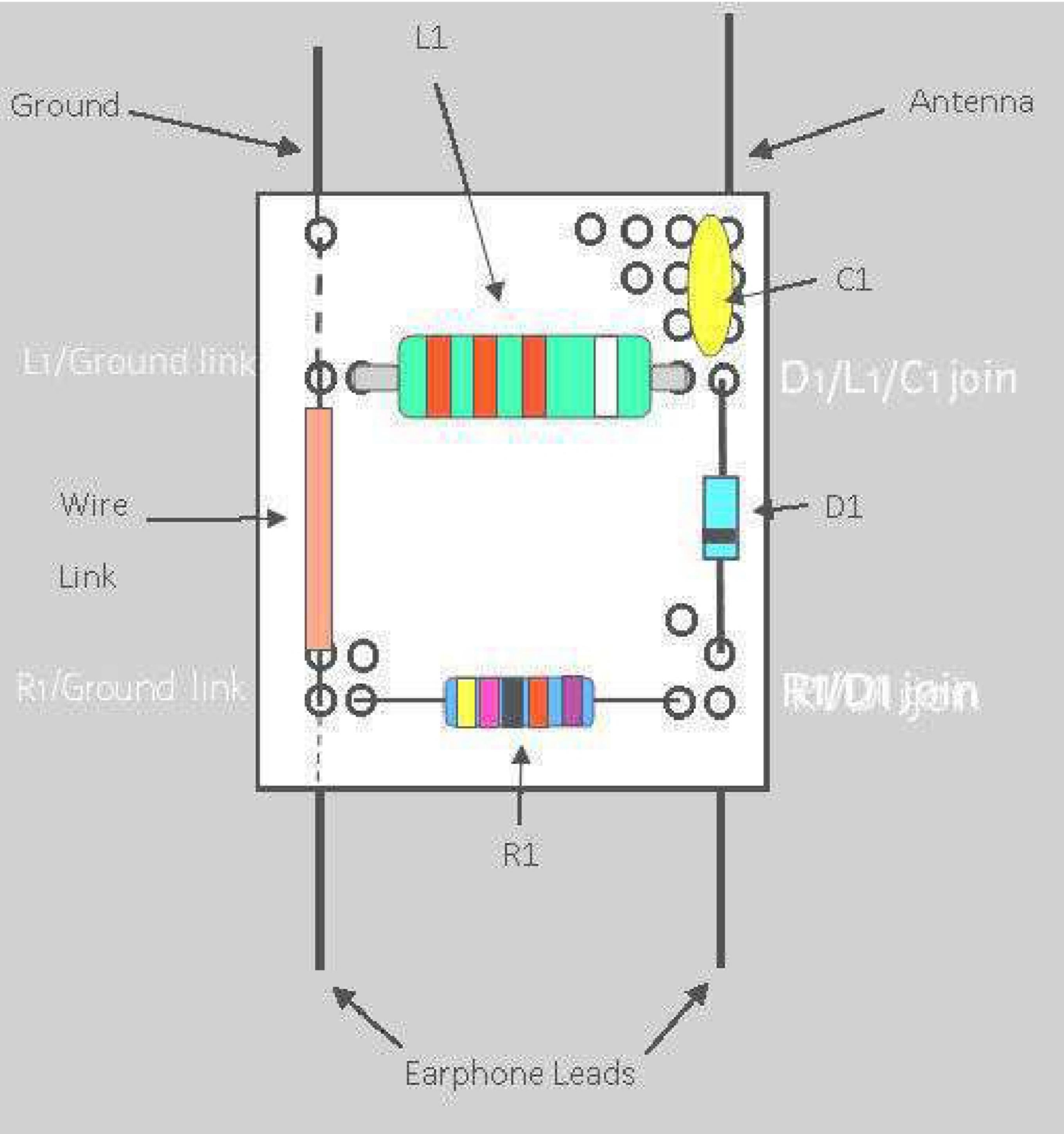




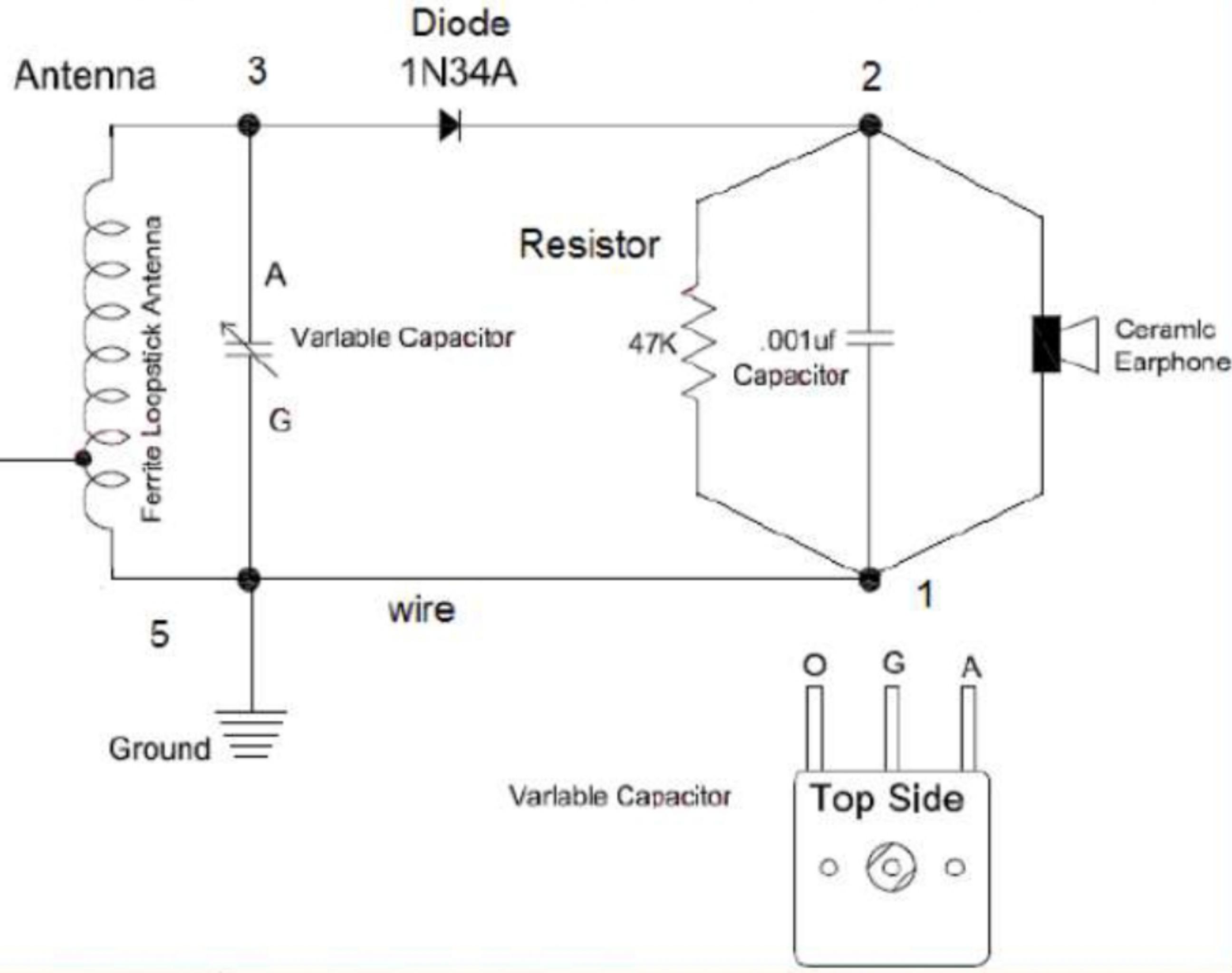
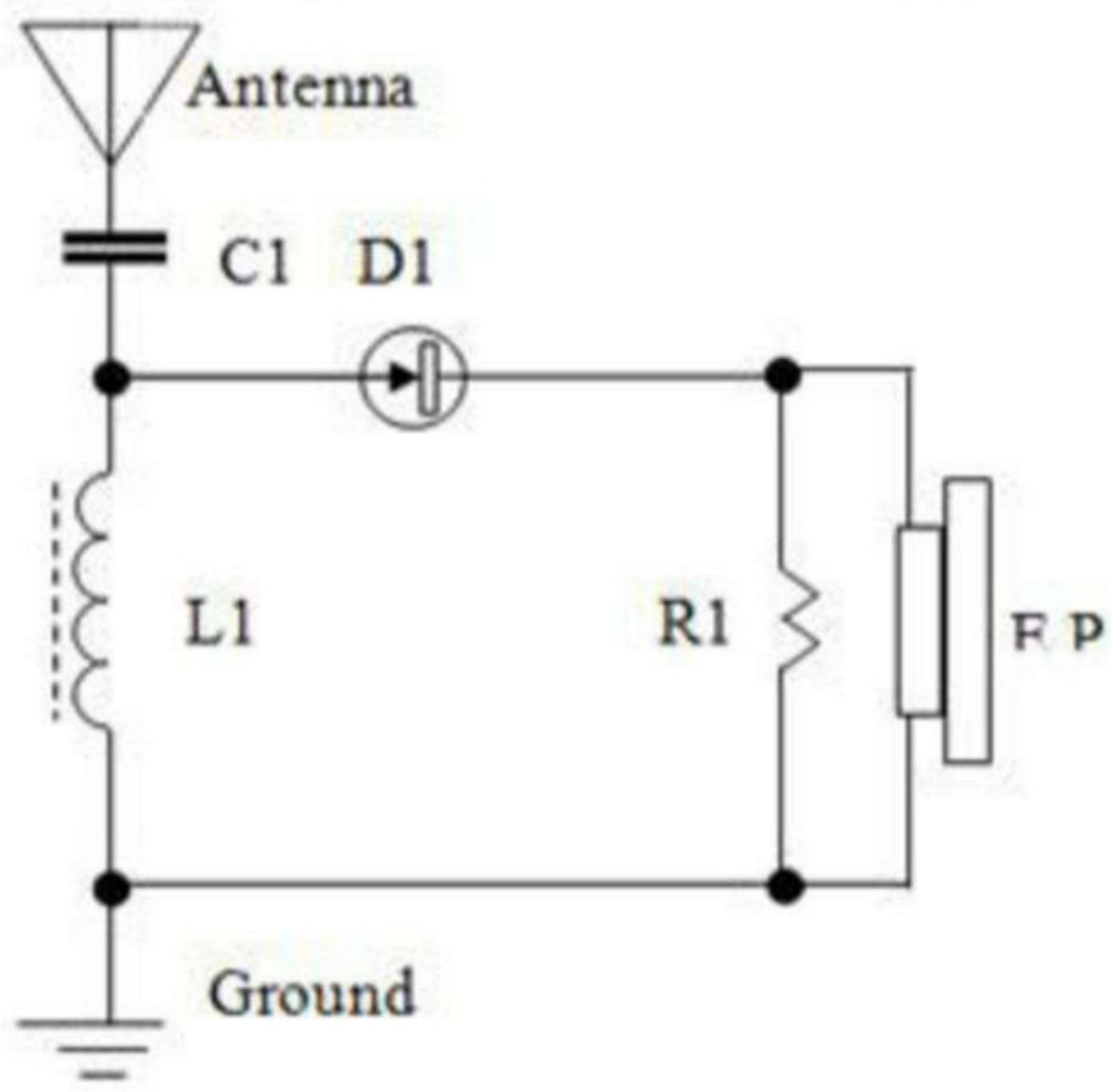




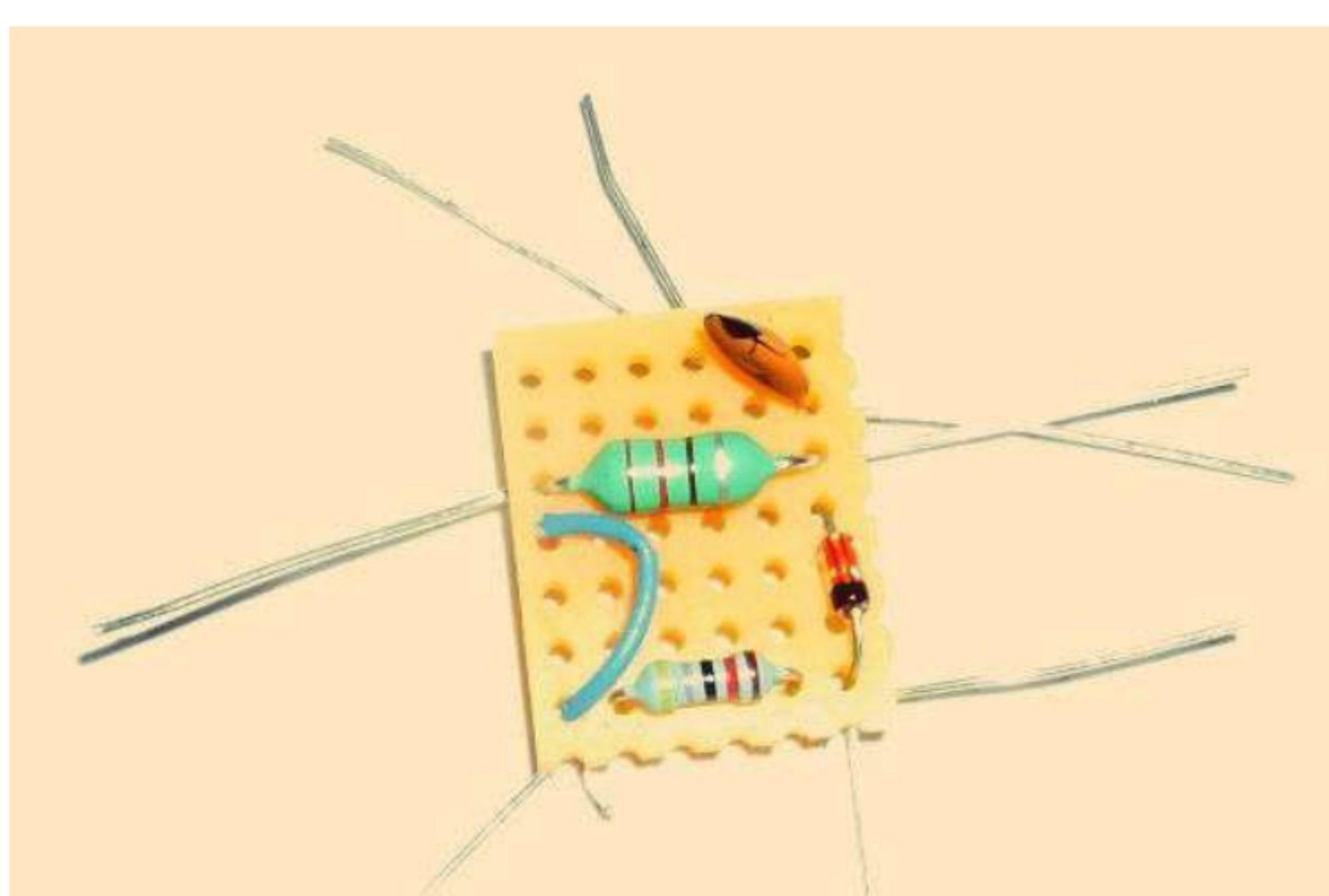
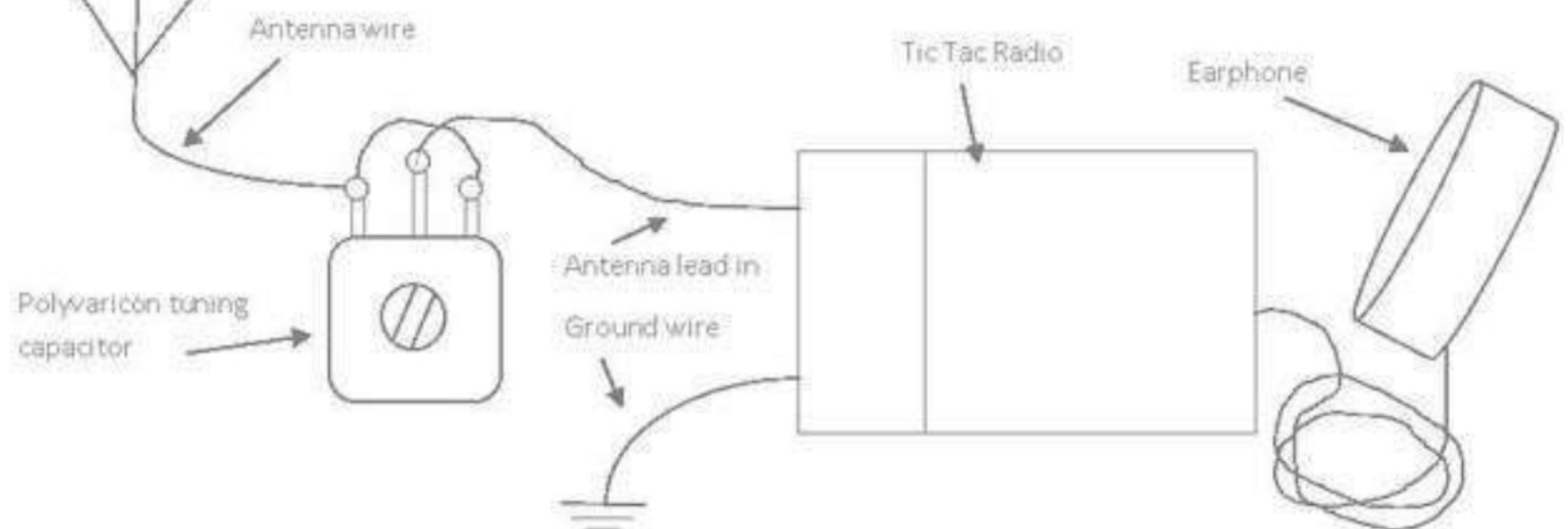
27 of 25479

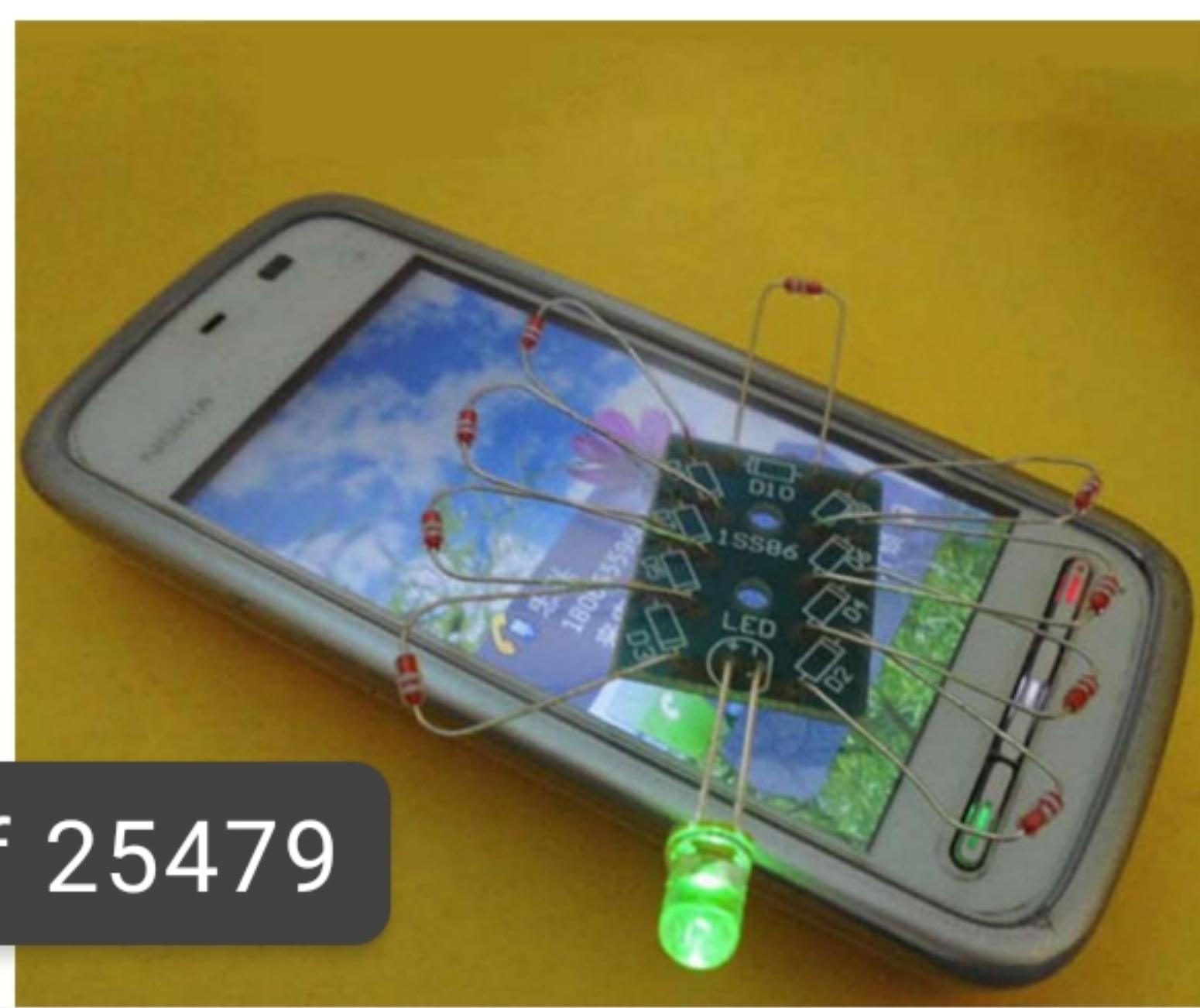
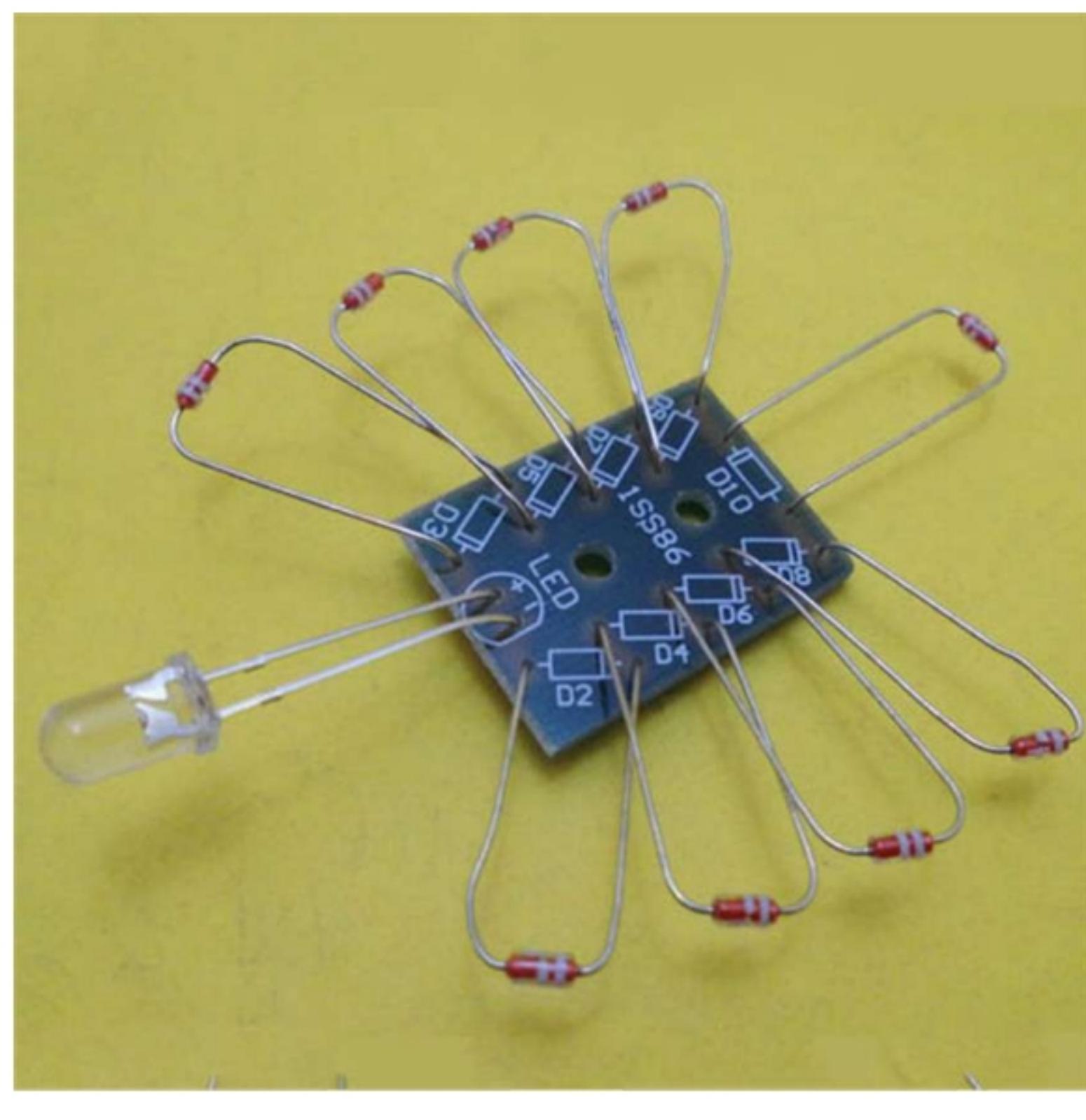
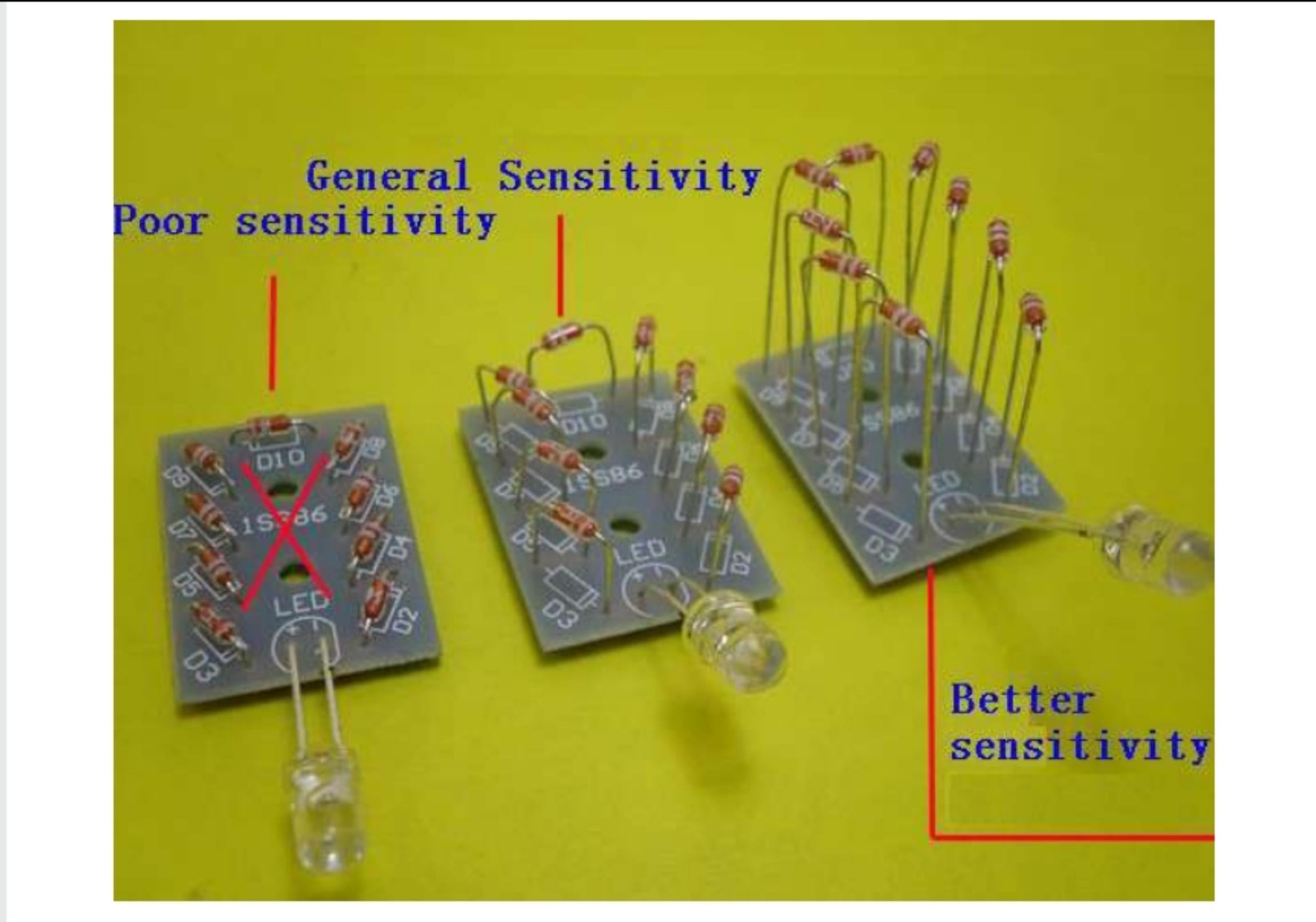


3:39 8 S ↻ ↺ SPEAK TALK 24g INET PREMIUM

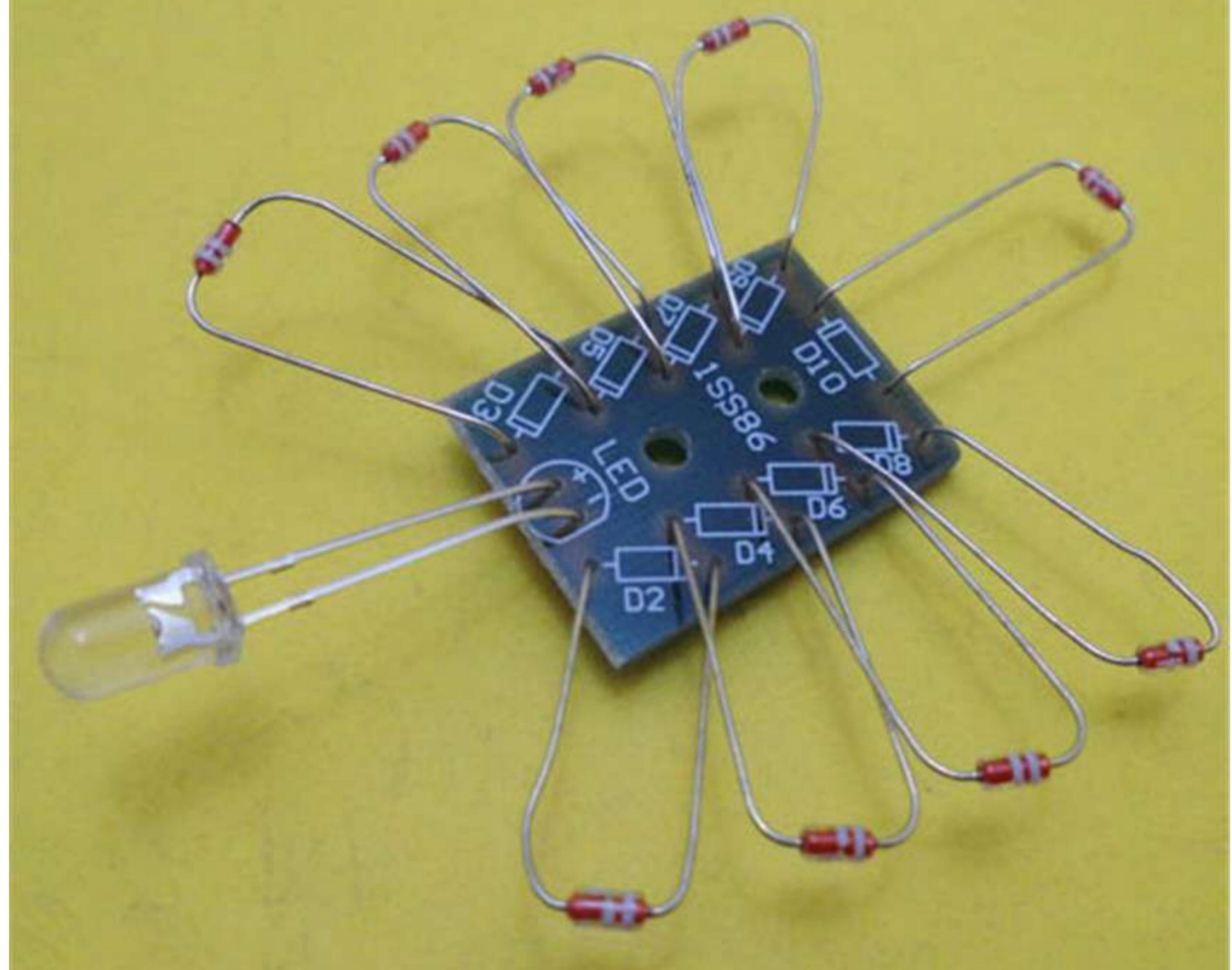


<http://www.angelfire.com/electronic2/index1/DmCrystalSet.html>

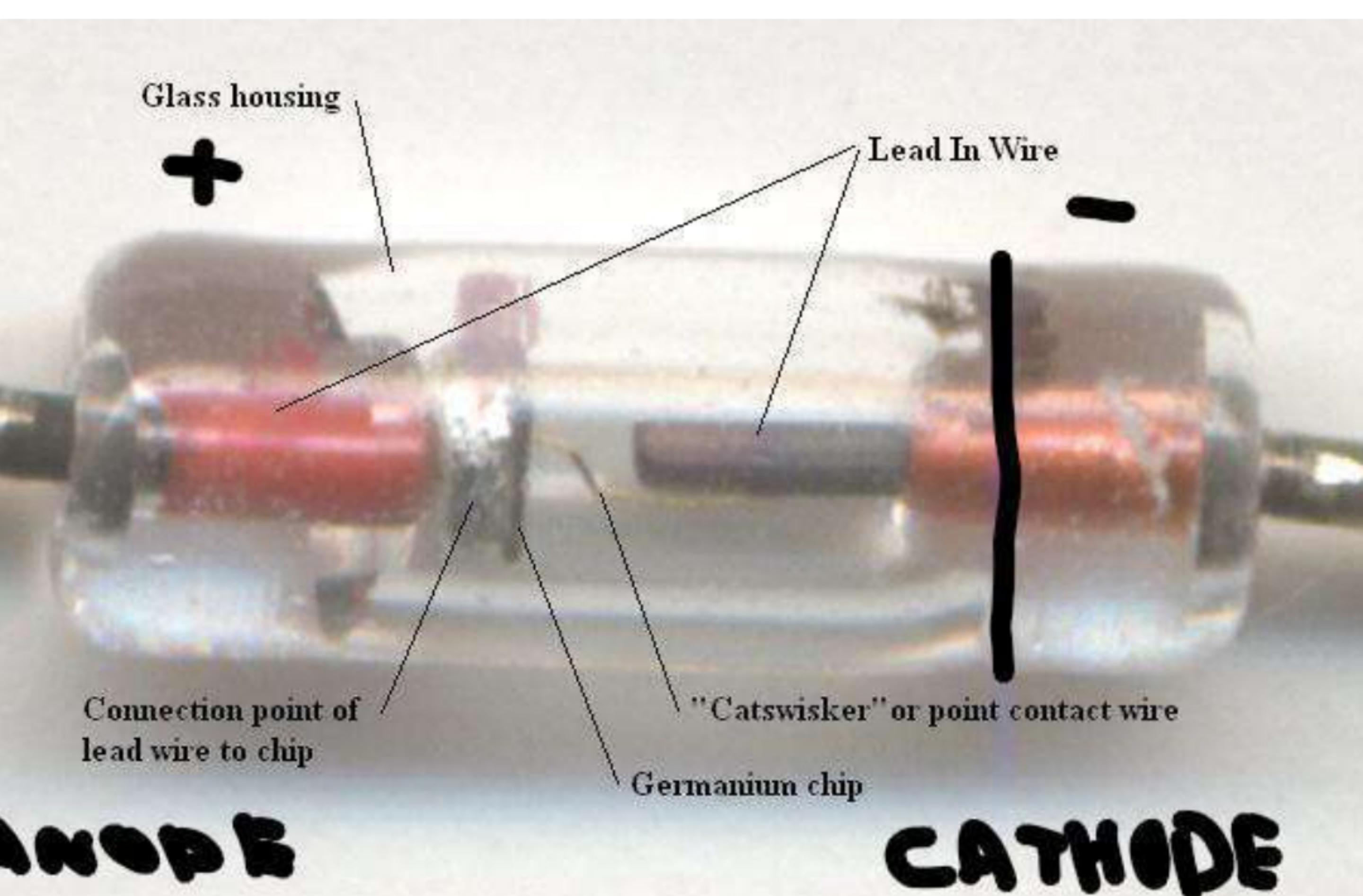
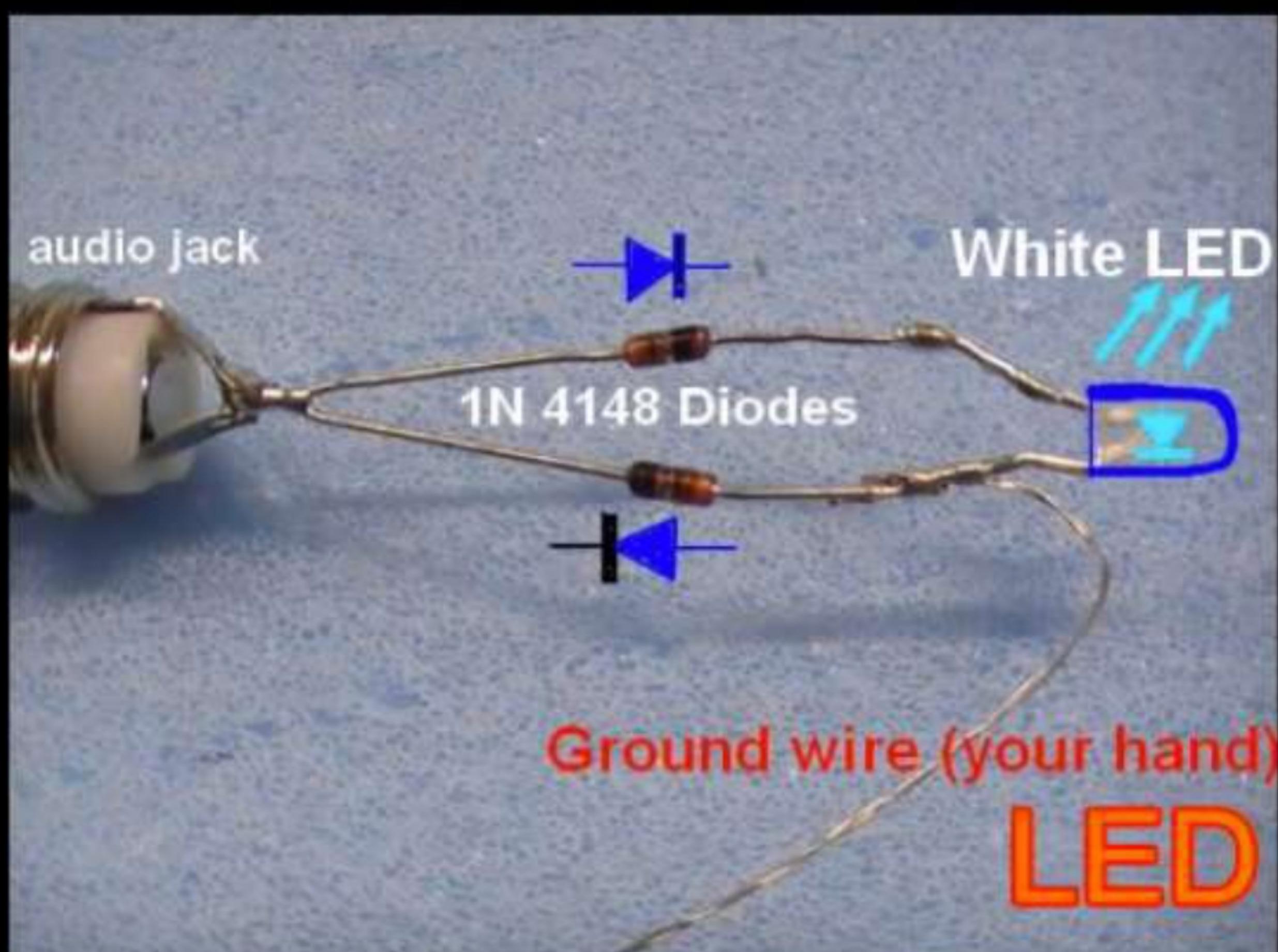


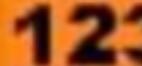


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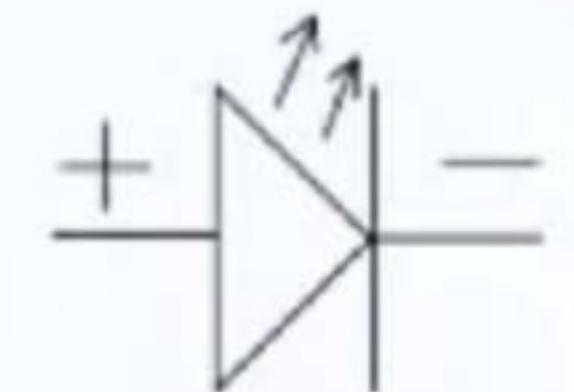
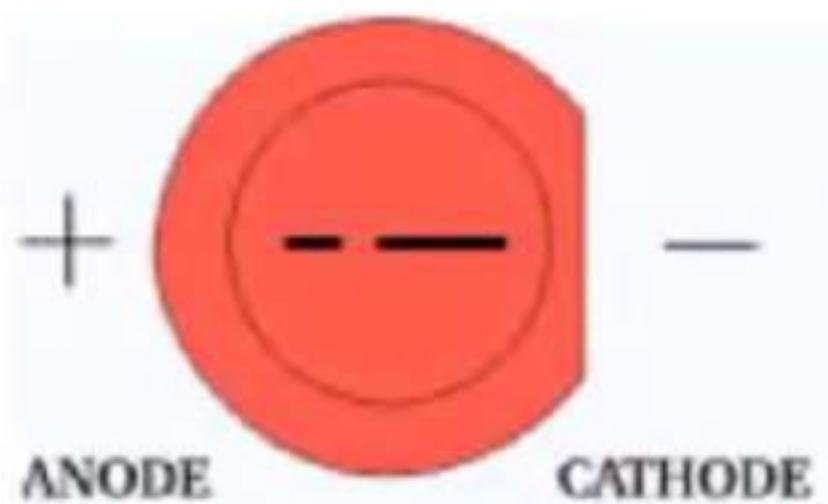
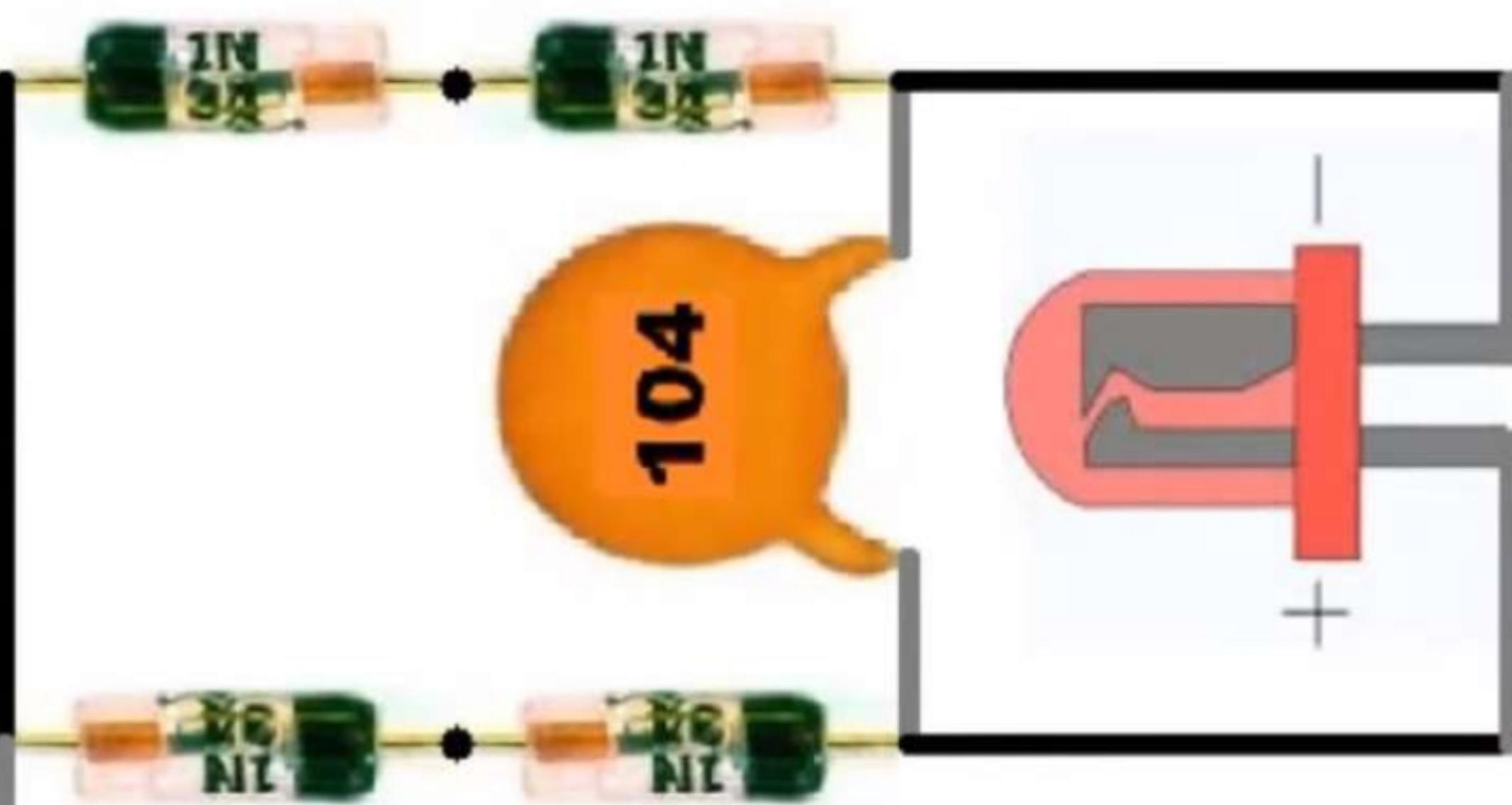


ricity from radiowaves 3



|  |      |
|--|------|
|  123   | .01  |
|  104 | .1   |
|  | 10NF |
|  | 100N |

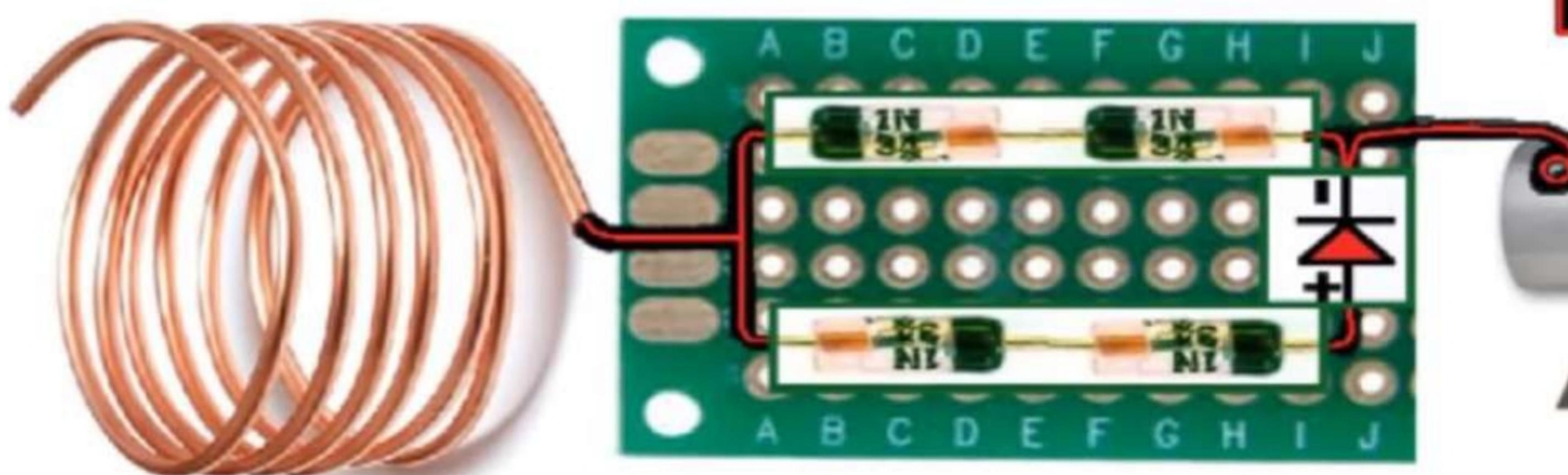
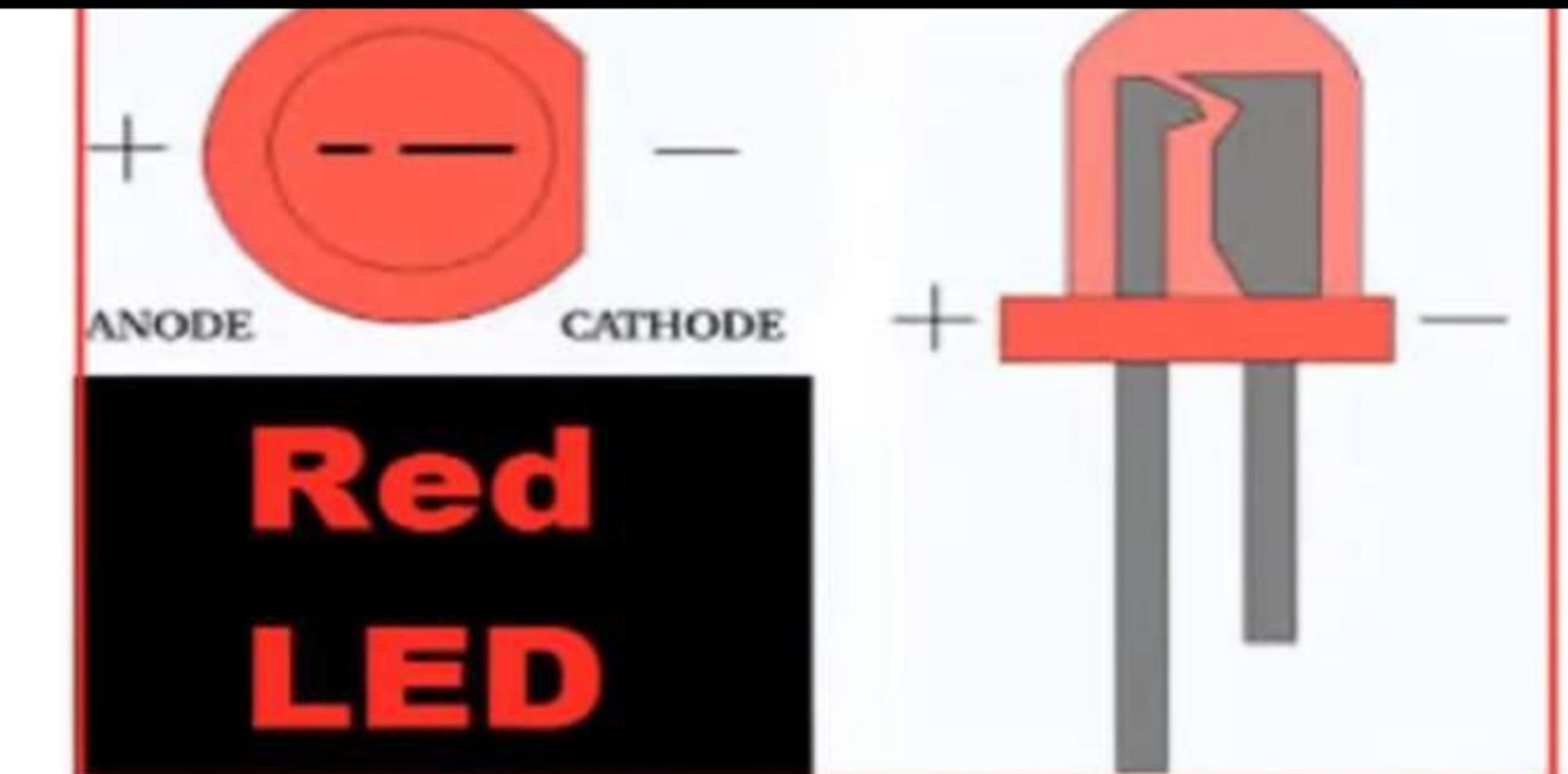
# Ceramic Disc Capacitor



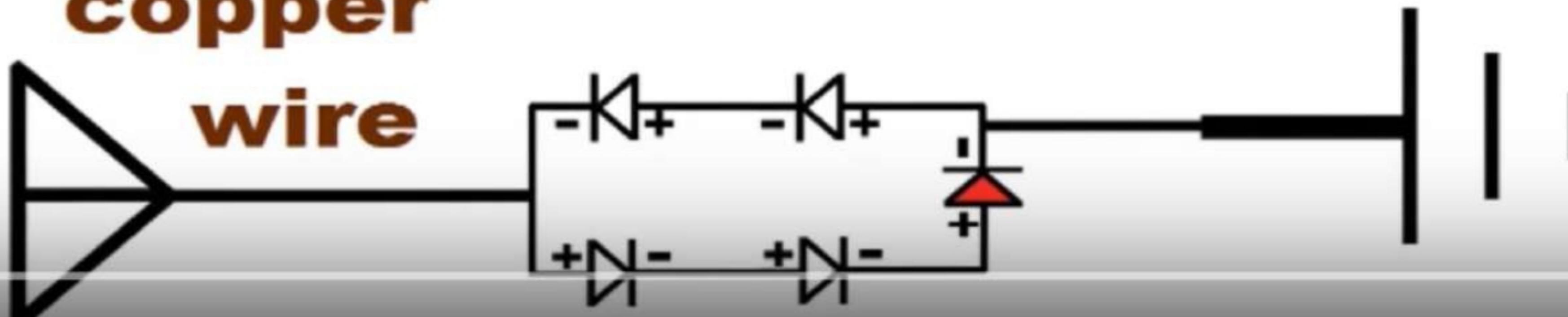
# **Germanium Diode IN34 or IN34A**



# **Germanium Diode IN34 or IN34A**

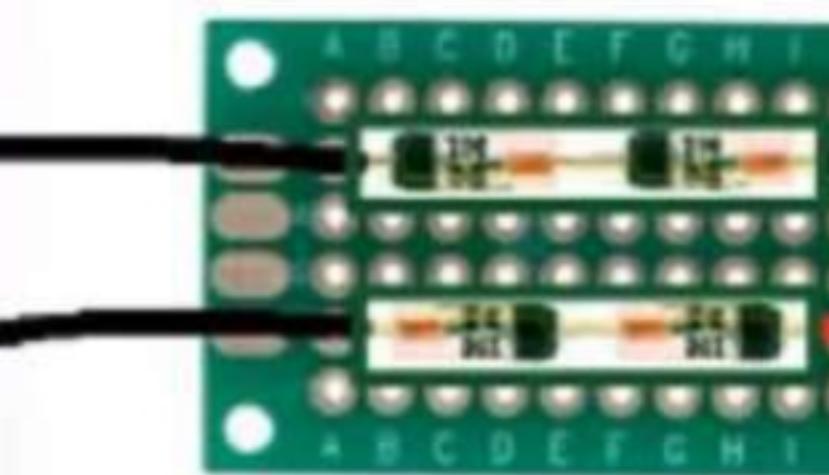


# copper wire

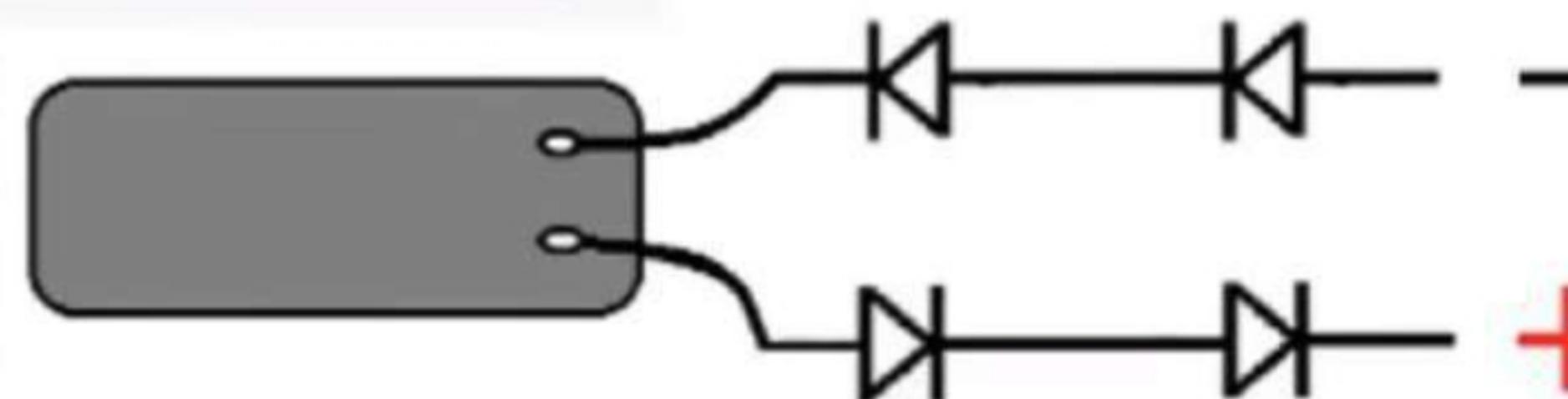


# Aluminium Tube





4mm thickness,  
4cm width,



You can use  
electrolytic capacitor!



Aluminum electrolytic capacitors  
with non-solid electrolyte



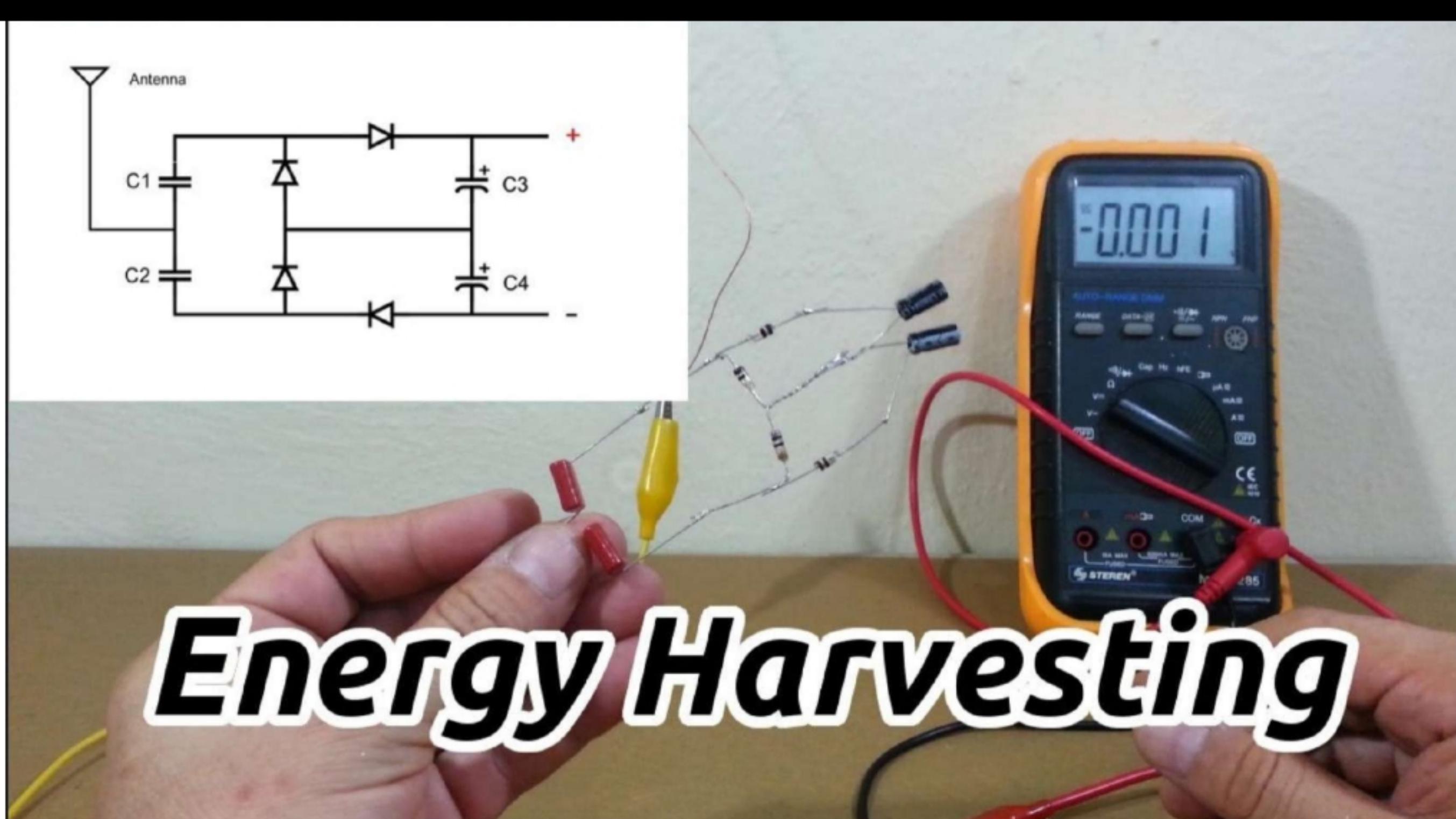
## Insulated Aluminium Plate



Plate dimensions 58x43cm  
Plate insulated with tape  
2.5mm solid copper wire  
Earth is 1.5m copper pipe

## 4 IN4007 Diodes (As a Full Wave Rectifier)

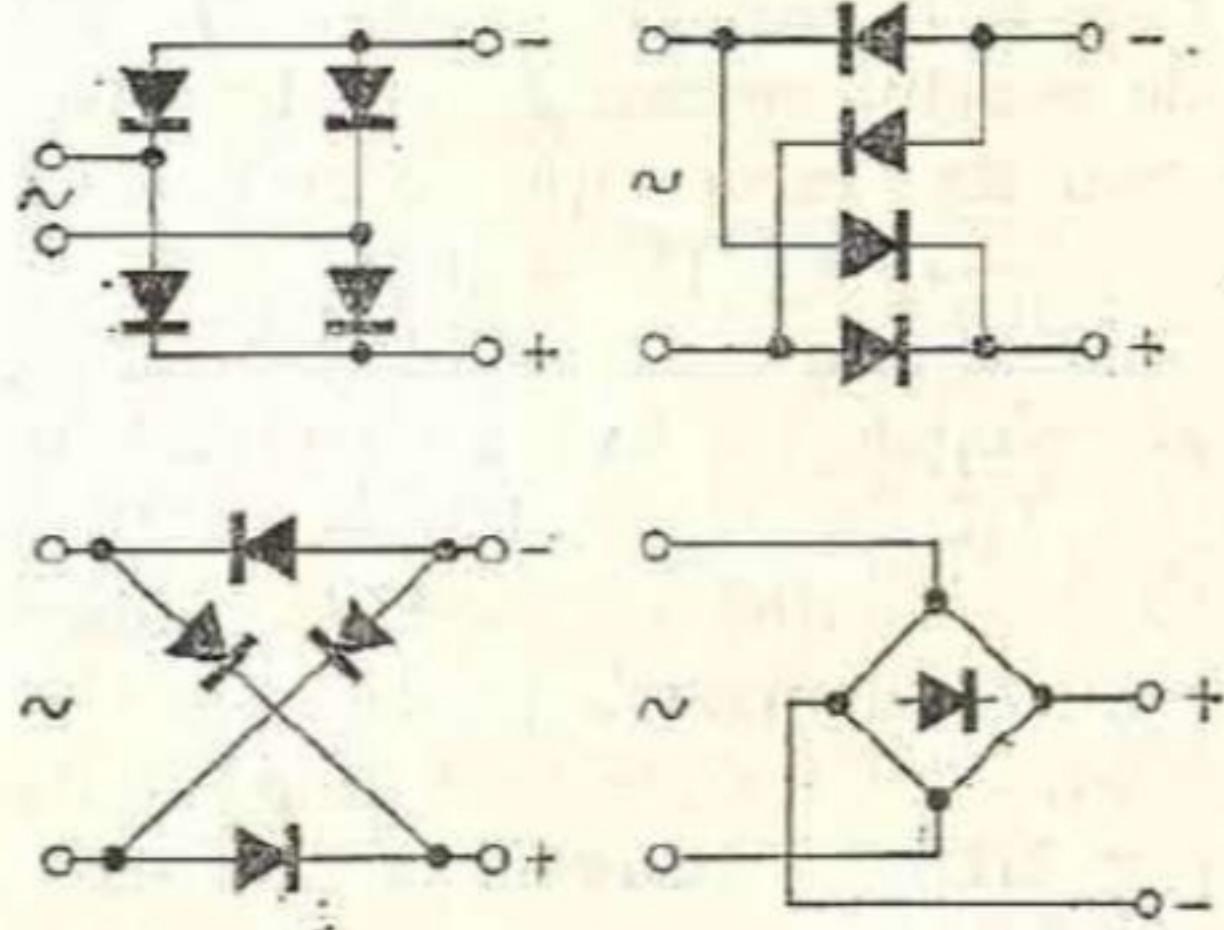




feluri (fig. III.9), schemele fiind echivalente cu reprezentarea de bază din fig. III.8. Diodele sunt legate în serie, în formă de patrulater, două având comun anodul (punctul 2), iar celelalte două catodul (punctul 4). Tensiunea alternativă de intrare se aplică pe diagonala 1—3, iar consumatorul se conectează pe diagonala 2—4.

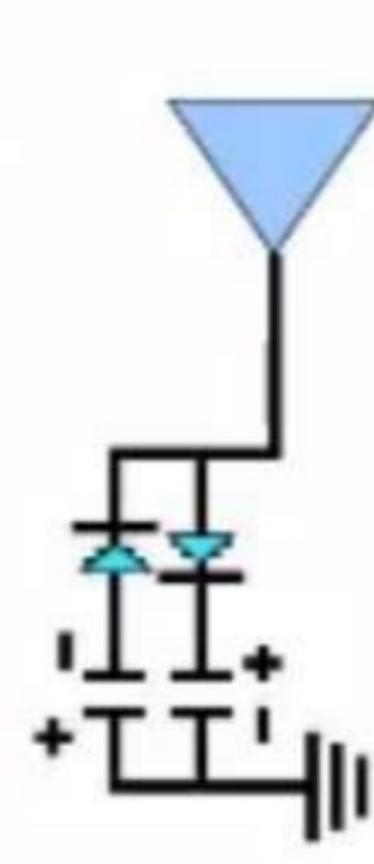
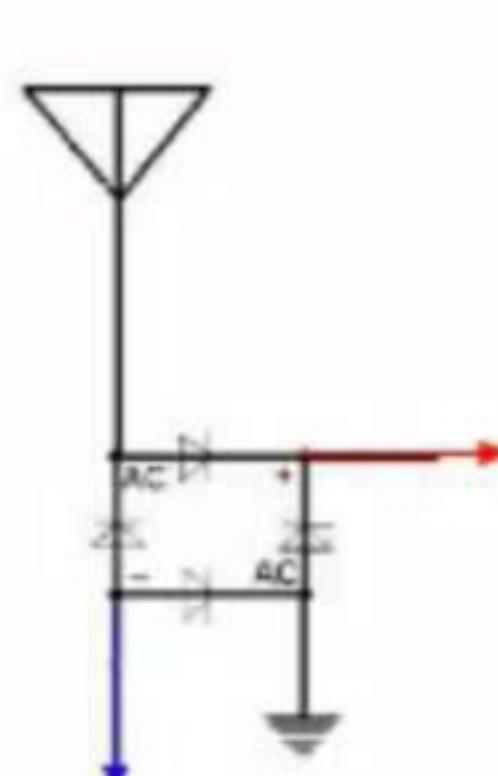
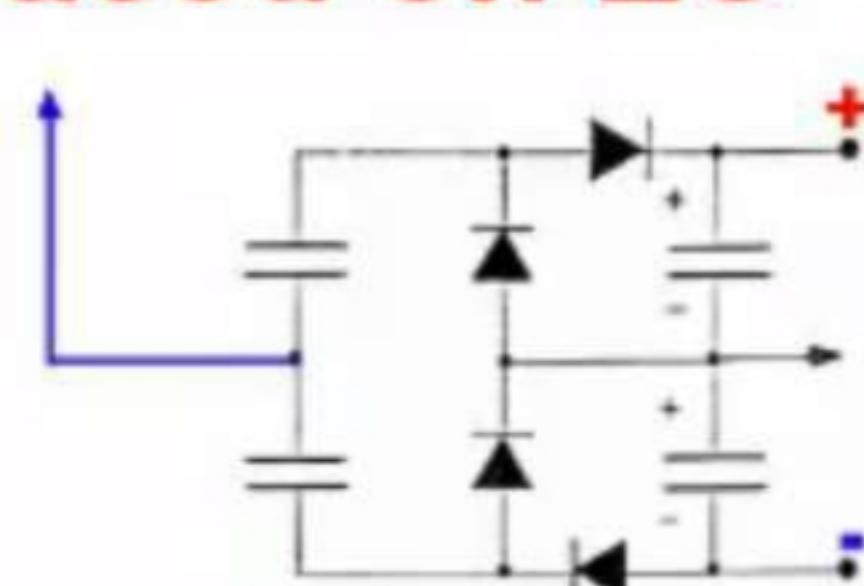
Pentru a urmări funcționarea punctii, să presupunem că prima alternanță sosită în nodul 1 este pozitivă. Ea blochează dioda  $D_2$  și o deschide pe  $D_1$ , debitînd prin  $R_S$  un curent  $I_1$  (săgețile pline), care se întoarce la

tice sau cu parametri cît mai apro-



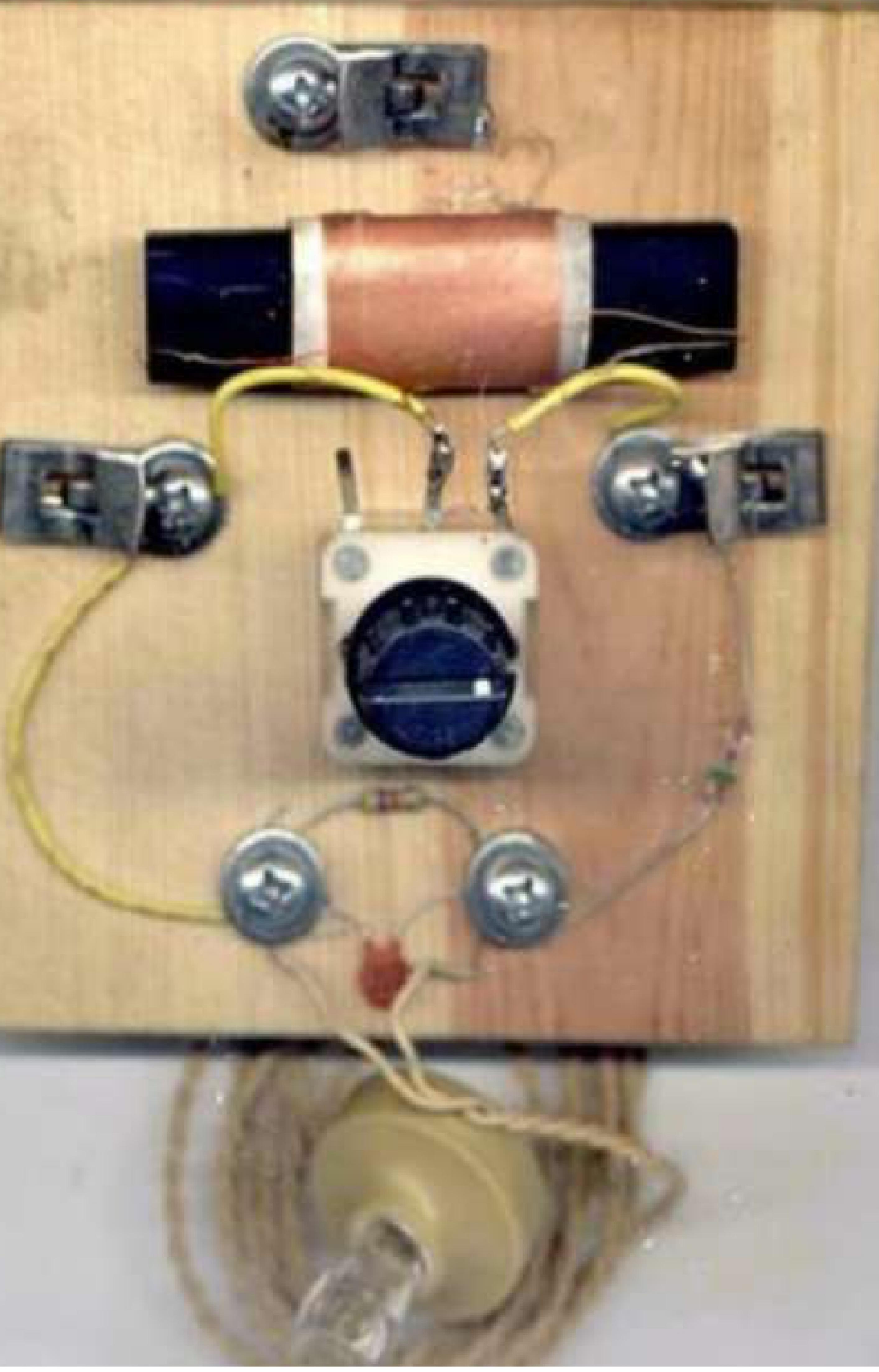
III.9. Puntea redresoare în diferite reprezentări.

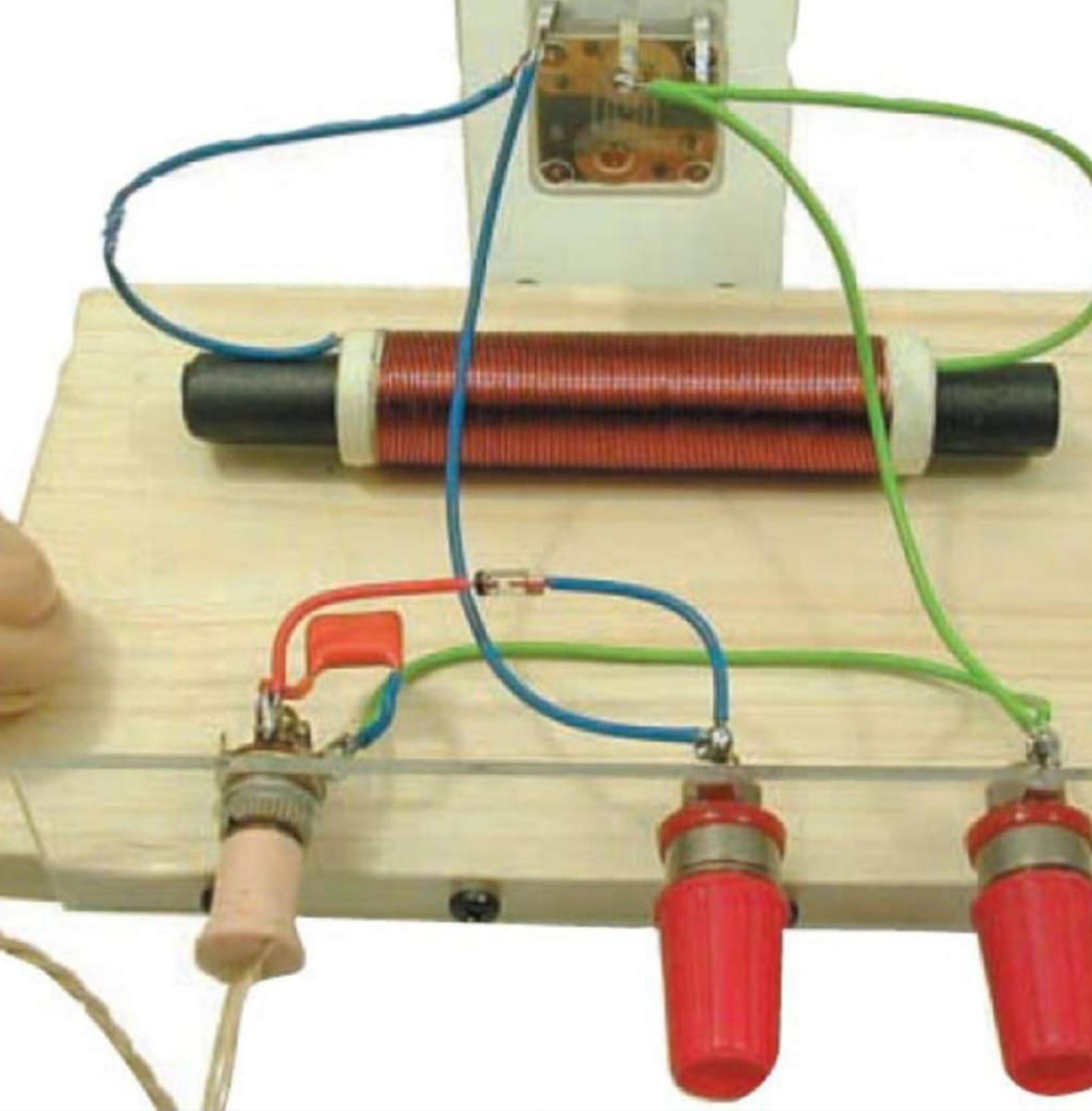
## circuits used on LC "RadioWaves"



3:27

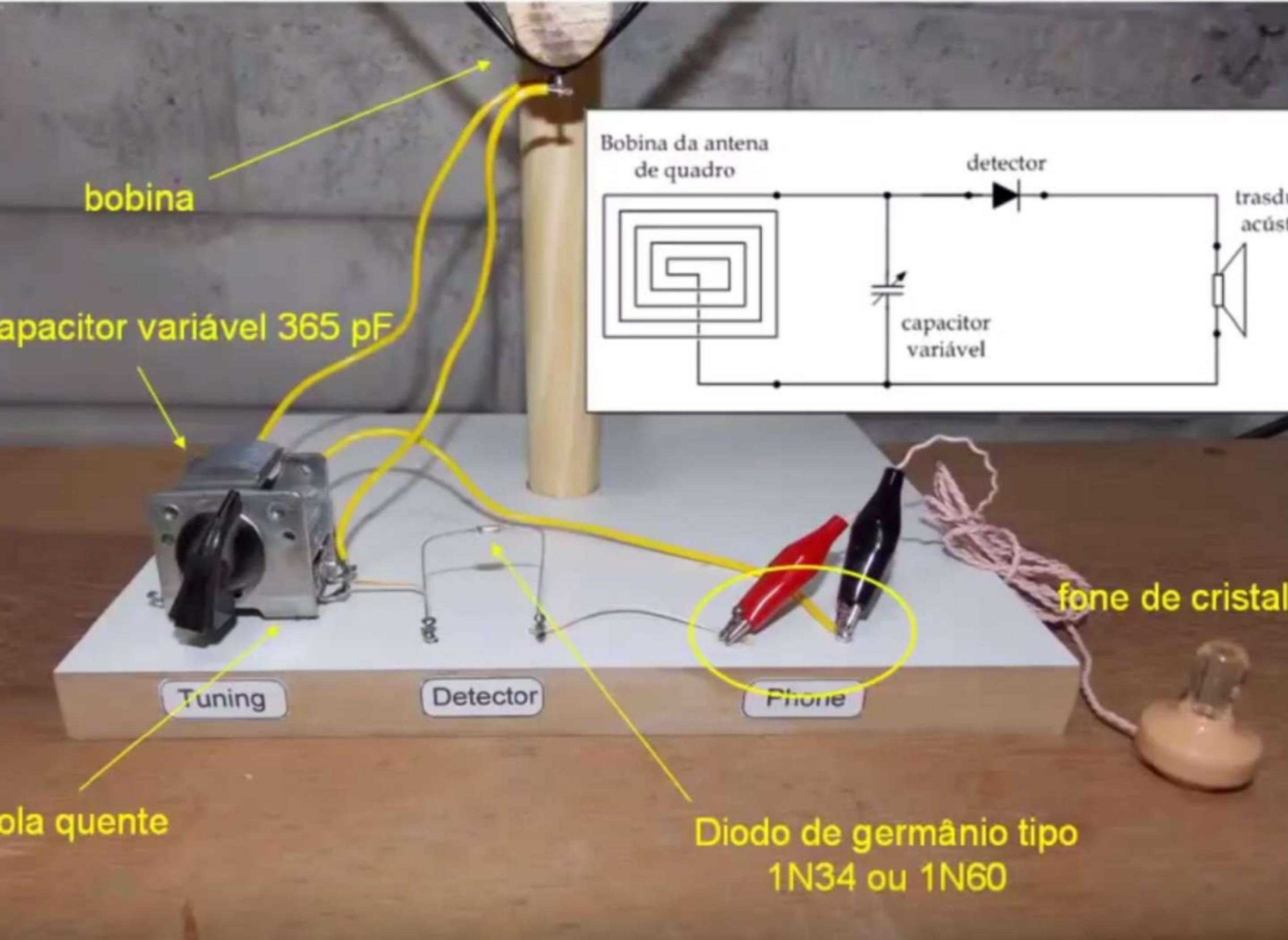
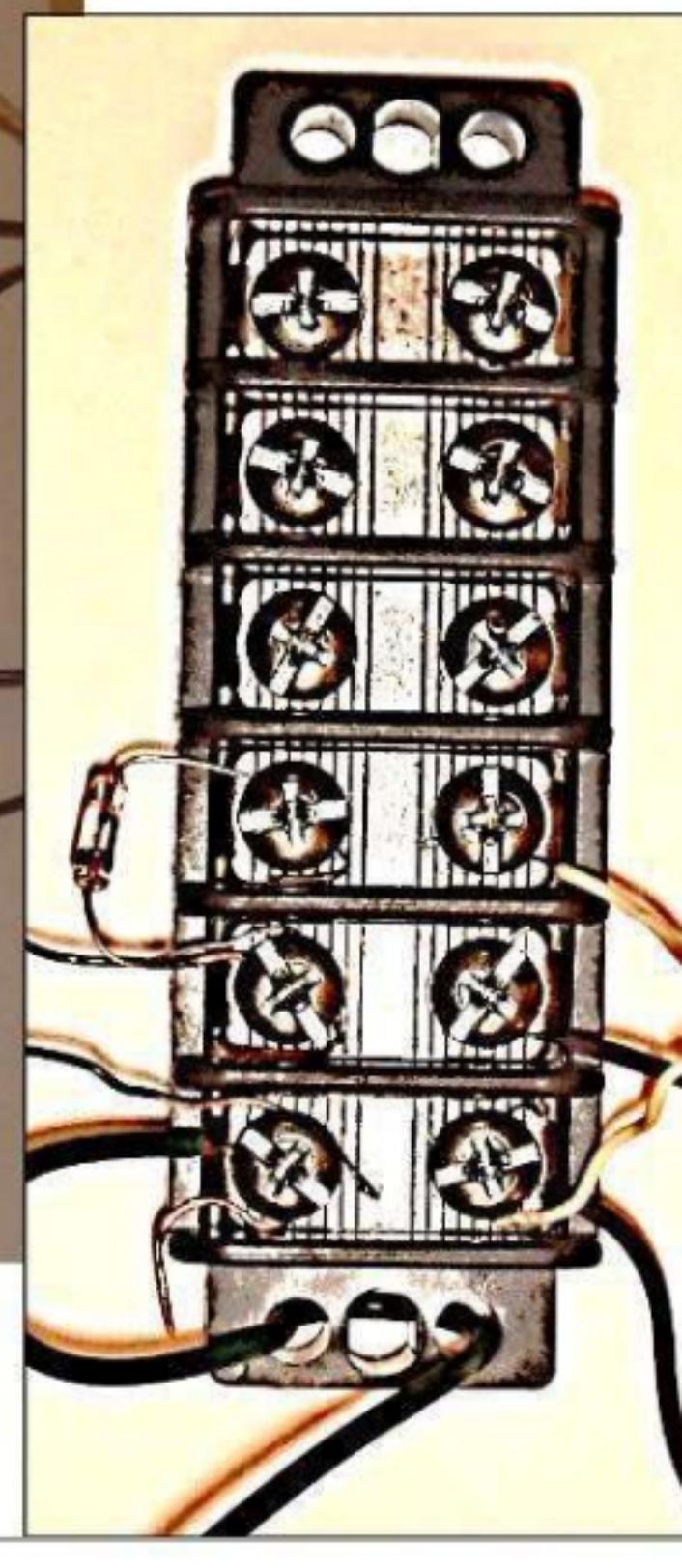
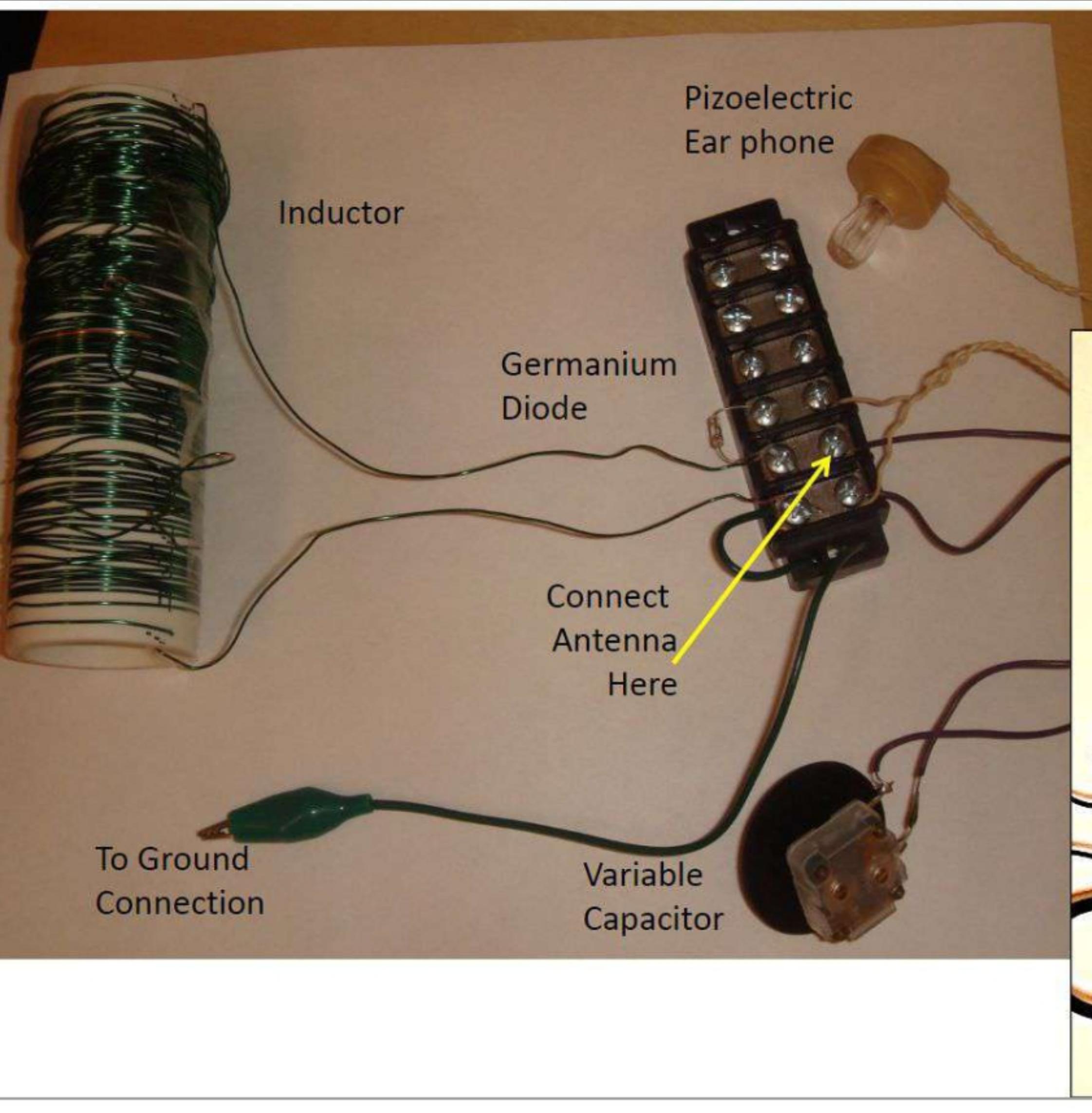
Computer Controlled Automation Inc.





round

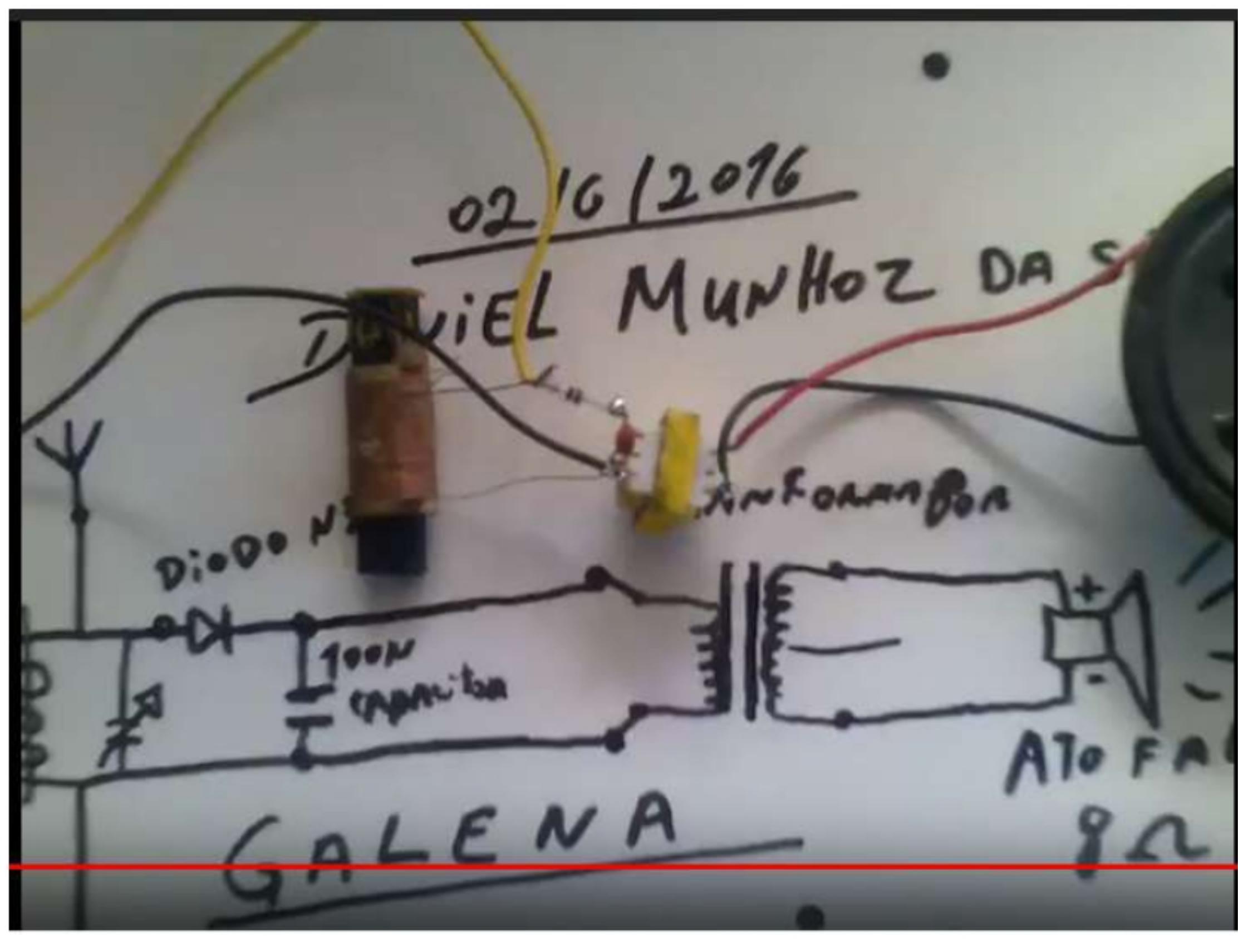
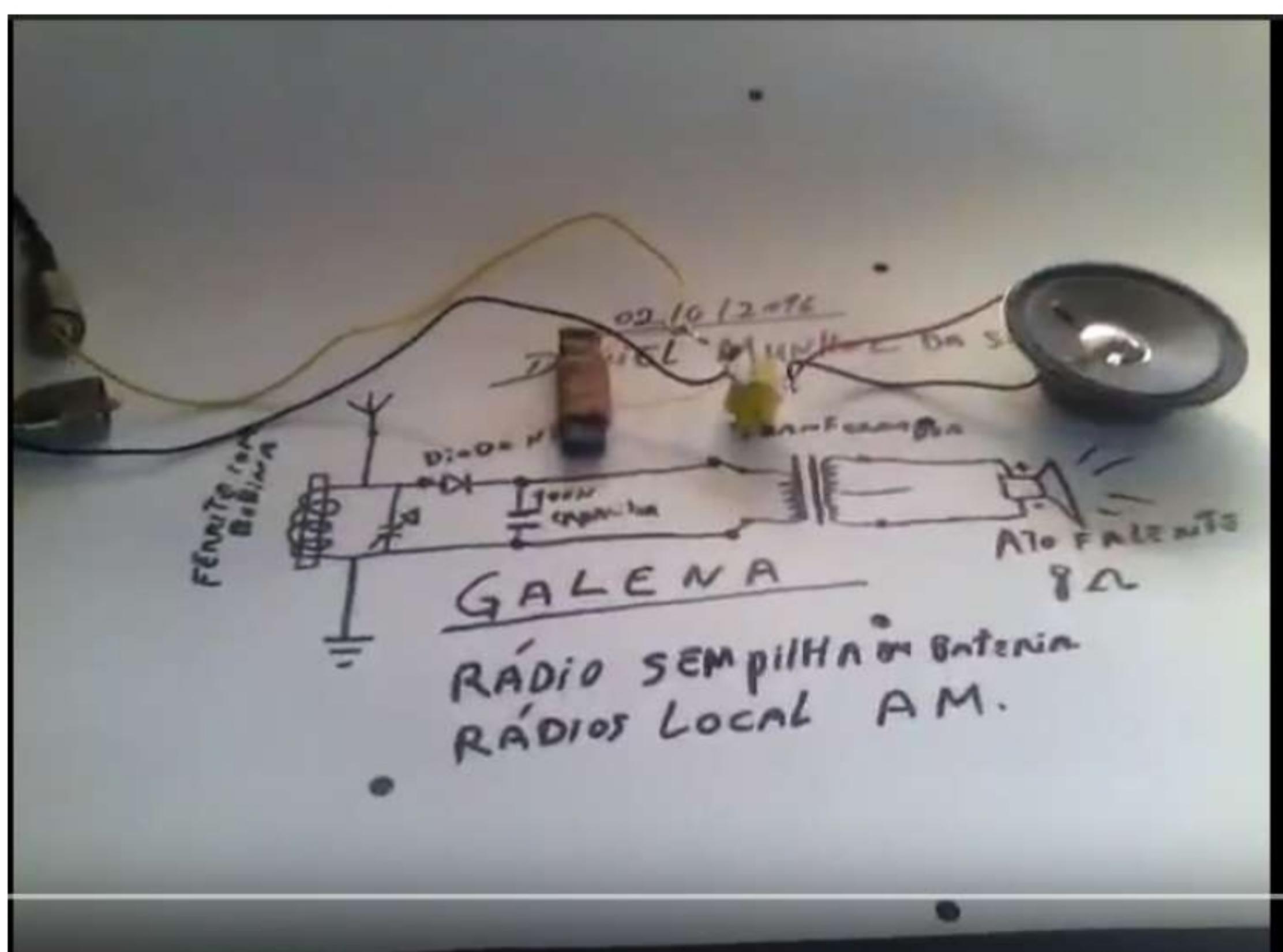
# To Antenna

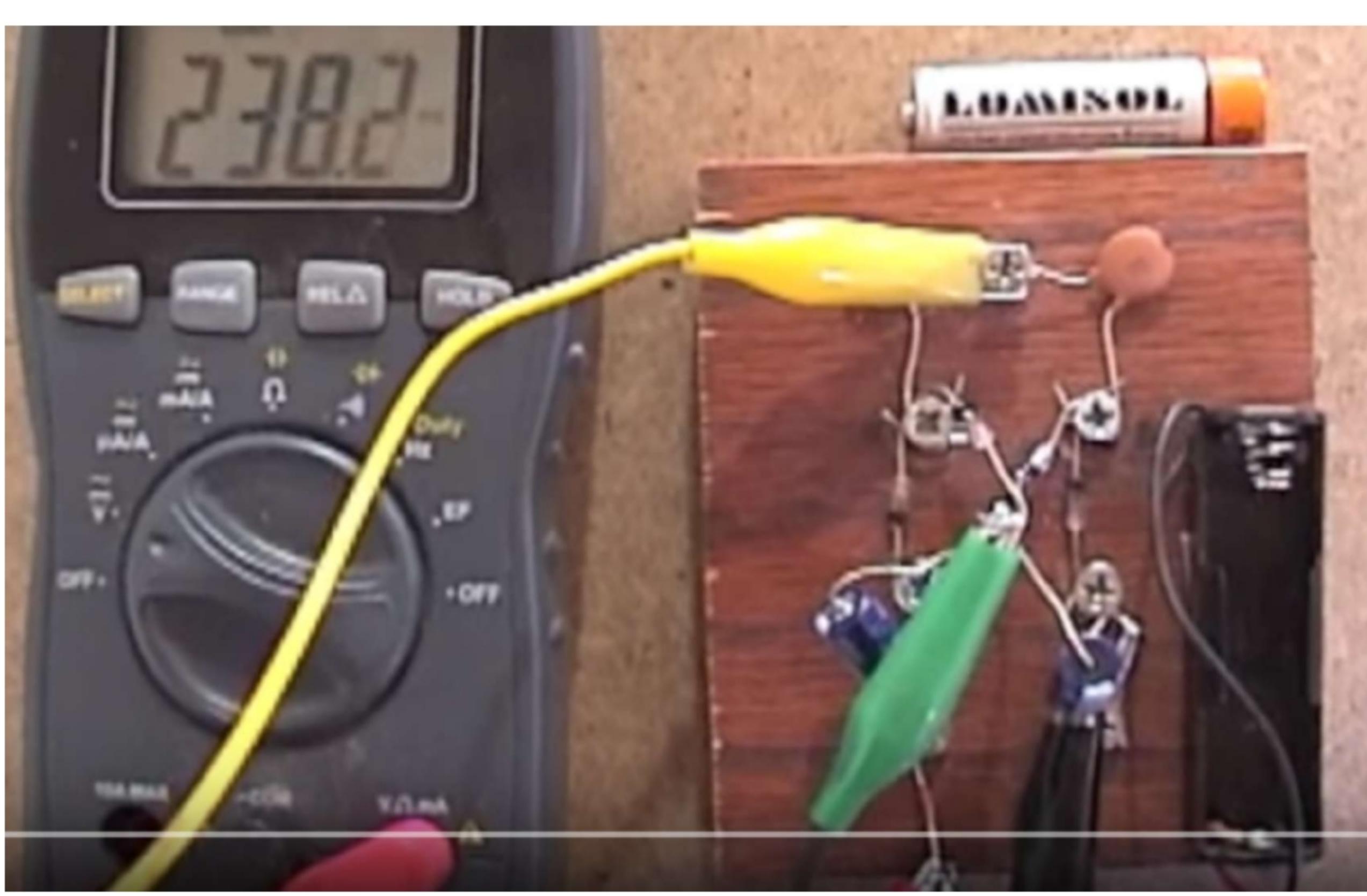
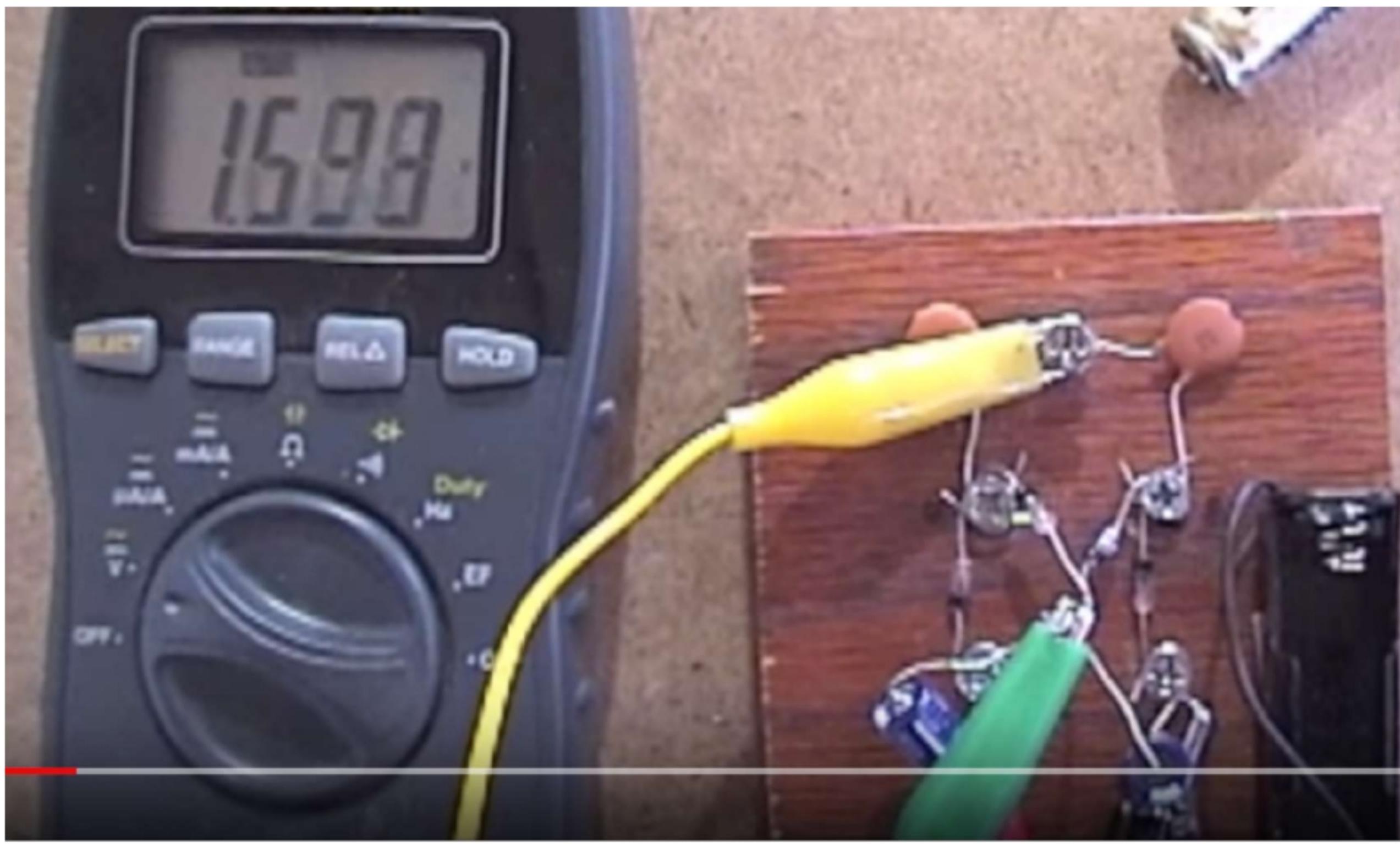


# Radio a galena FM

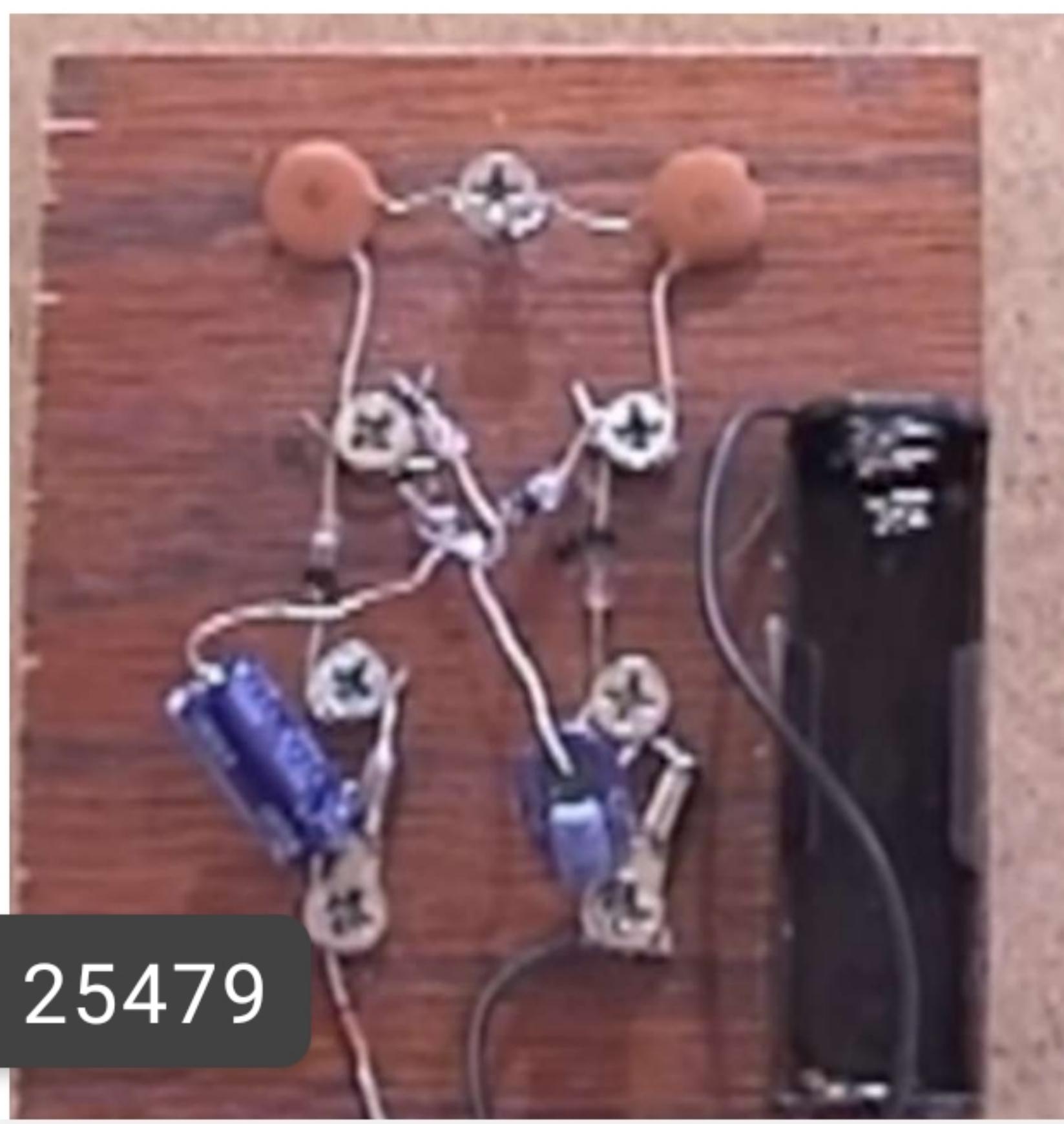
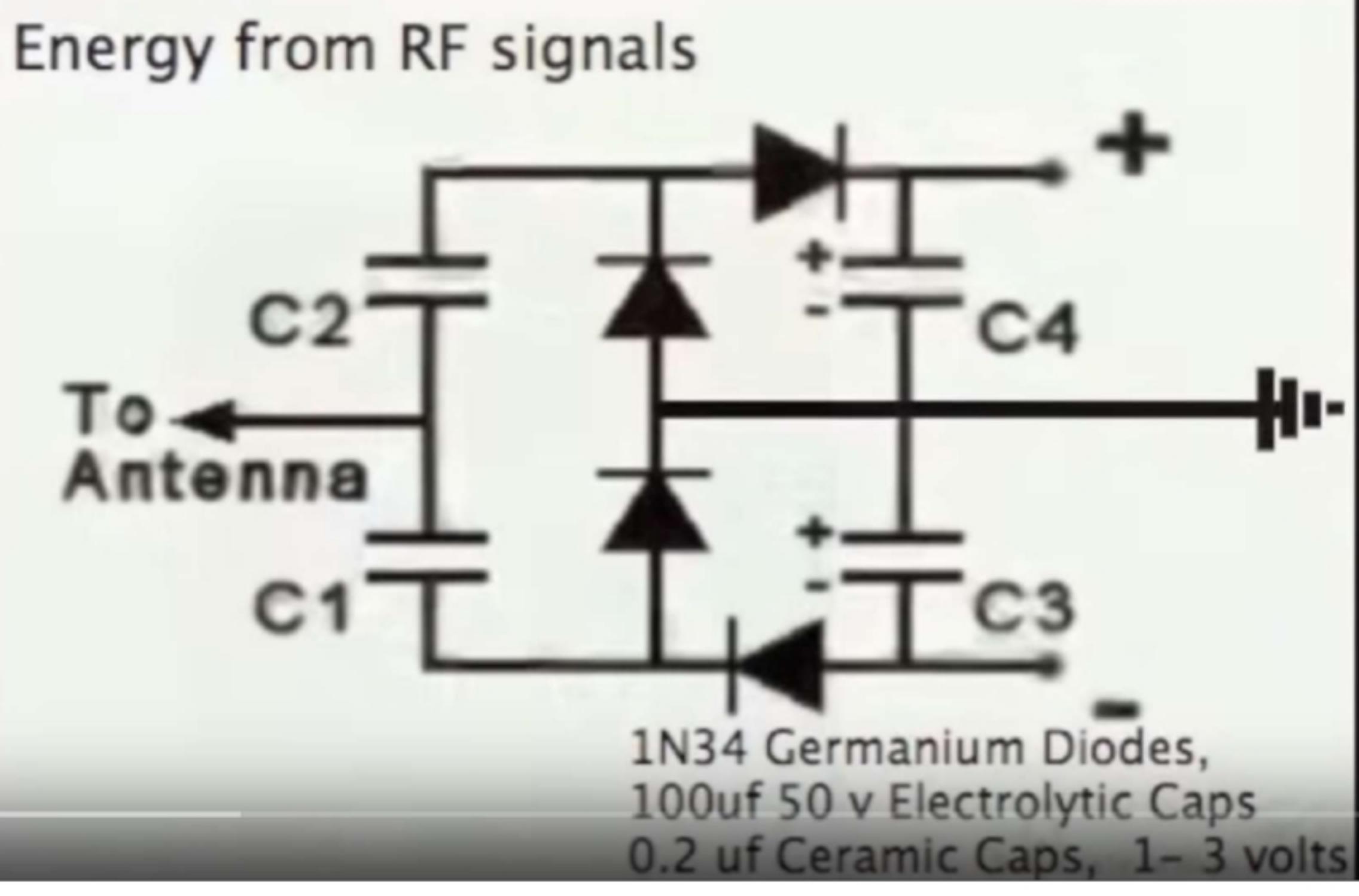
1208 of 25479

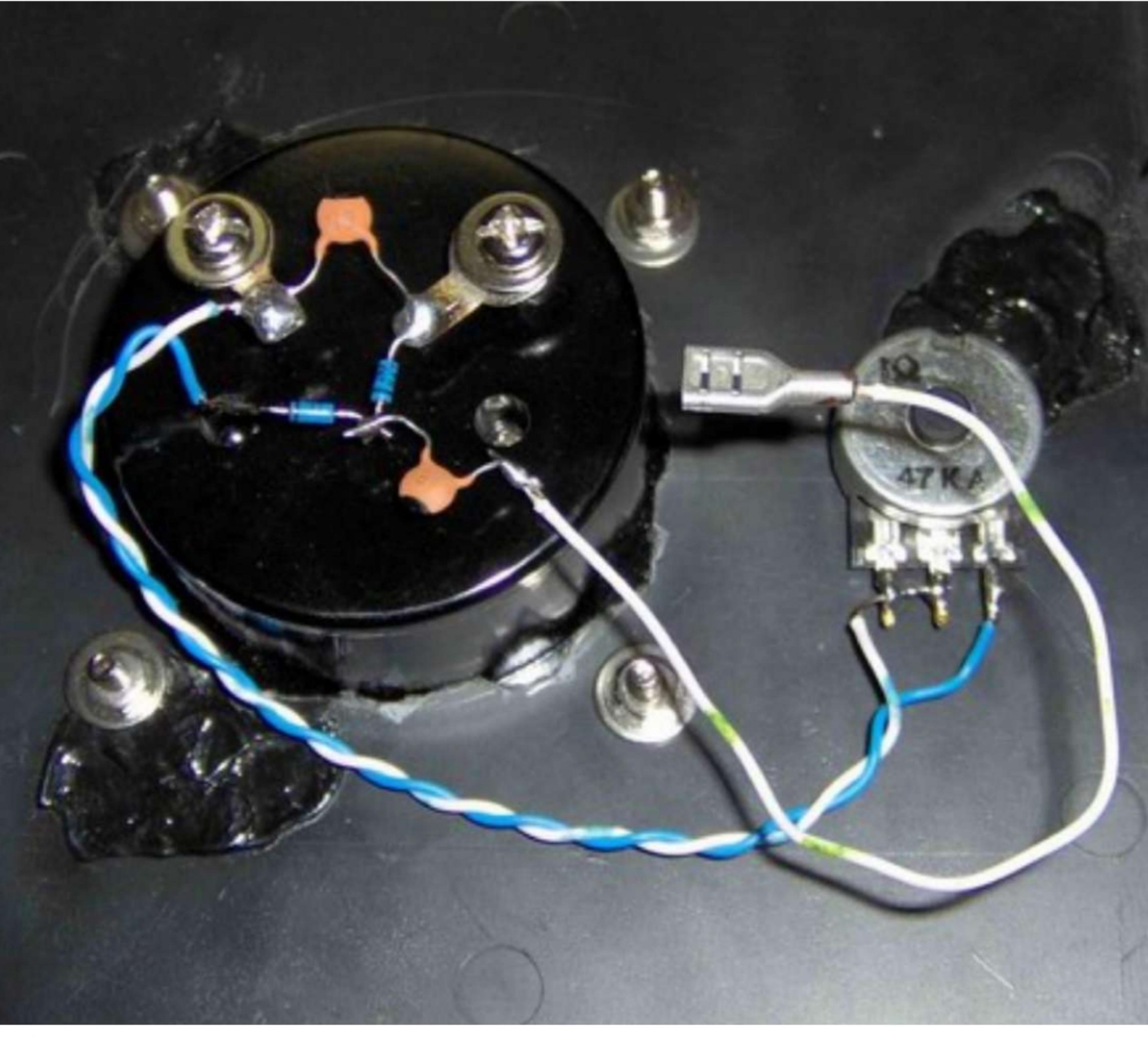
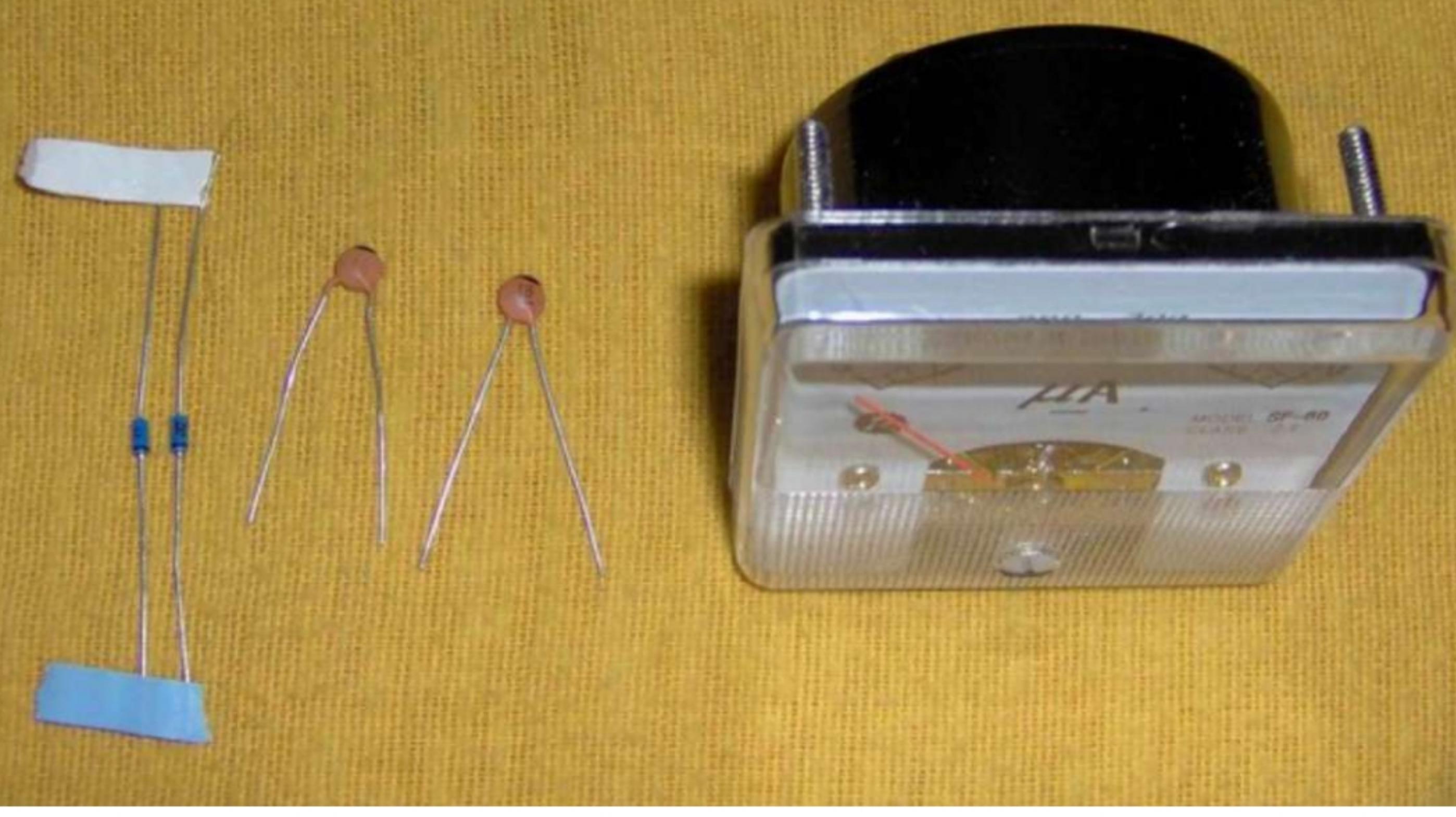
per la "banda commerciale" 88 - 108 MHz



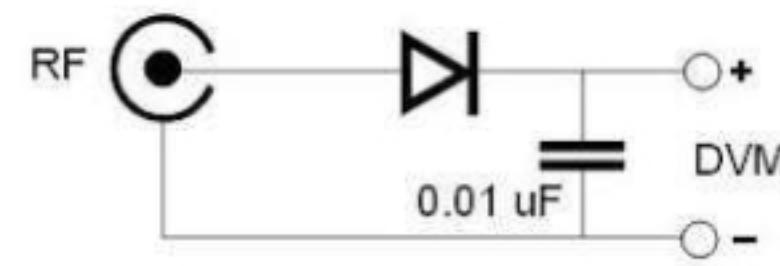
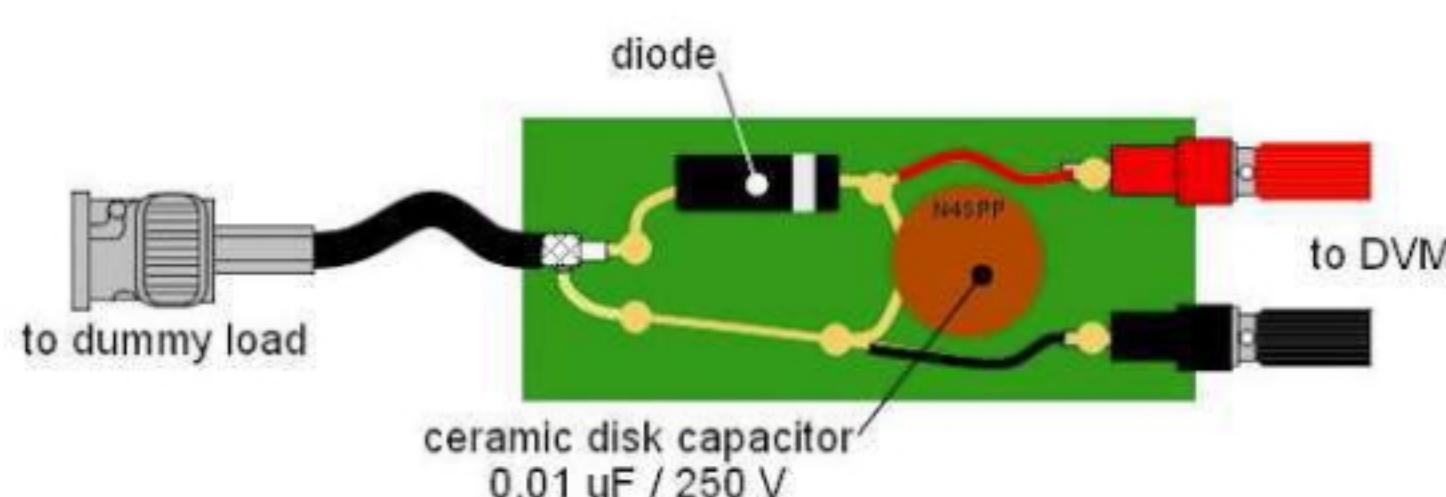


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Here is a simple standard circuit:

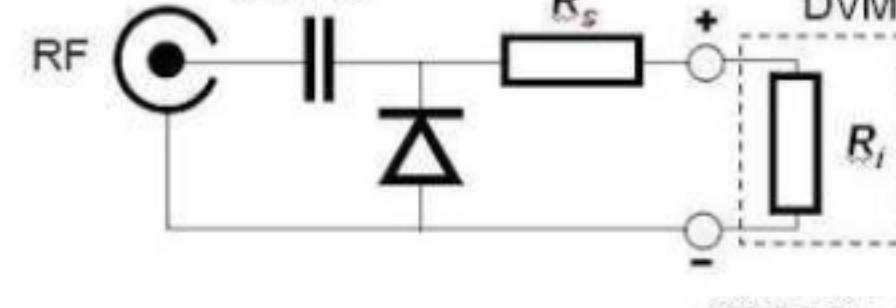
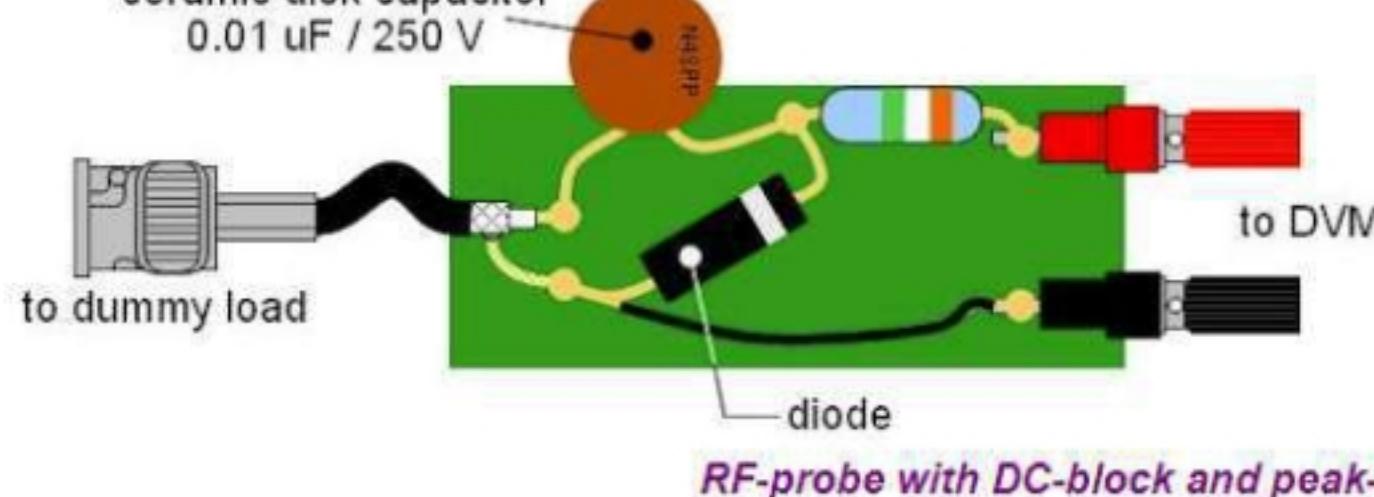


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### A simple RF-probe

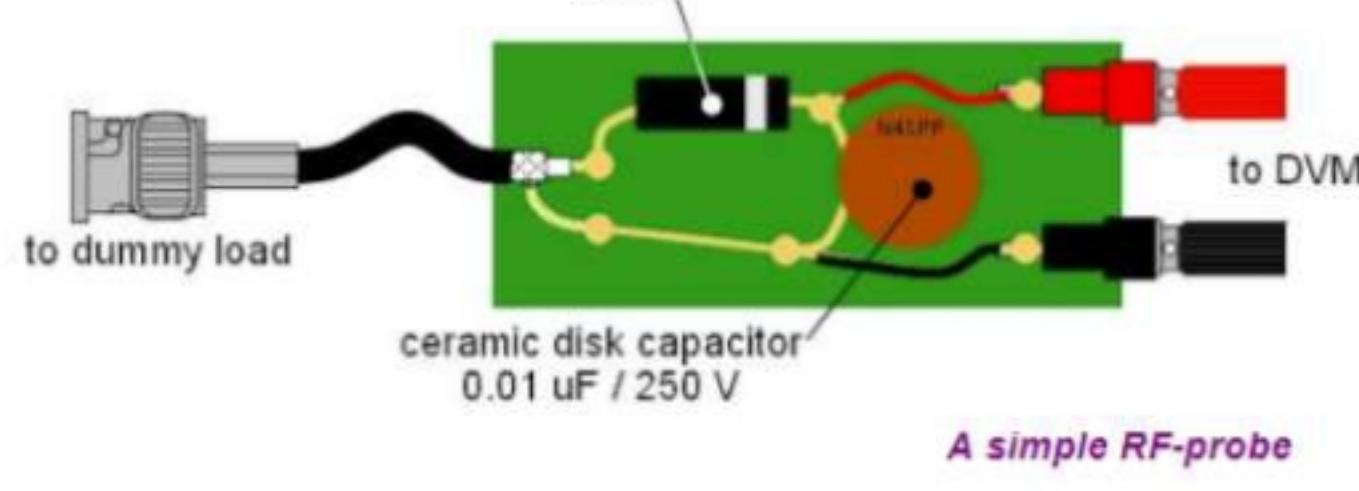
Obviously, this circuit will be fooled by a DC-offset on the RF signal. We can fix this by swapping the diode and the capacitor. Note that this is not necessary if you measure an RF voltage via a transformer, such as a [directional coupler](#).

We can also make life a little easier by including a voltage divider with a scaling factor that is equal to the reciprocal of  $\sqrt{2}$ . Then the output voltage will be the RMS value that we are interested in. We can make a voltage divider where one resistor is the input impedance of the DVM. My DVM has a published input resistance of  $10 \text{ M}\Omega$ . The second resistor should be  $4\text{M}14 \Omega$ , since  $10 / (10+4.14) = 1 / \sqrt{2}$ . So  $3\text{M}9 + 220\text{k} = 4\text{M}12$  would be a good choice. This approach is shown below. Note that the resistor should be non-inductive (e.g., bulk-metal-foil or carbon).



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### RF-probe with DC-block and peak-to-RMS scaling

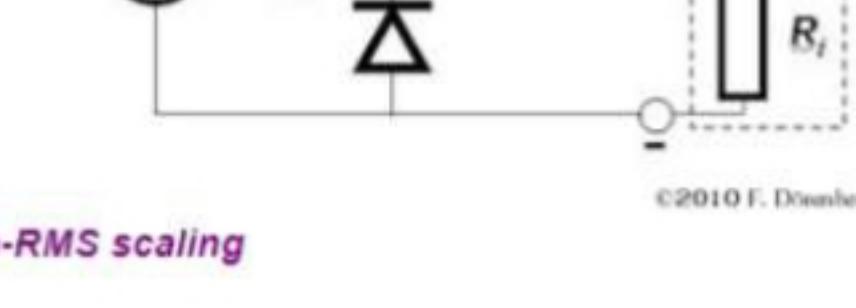
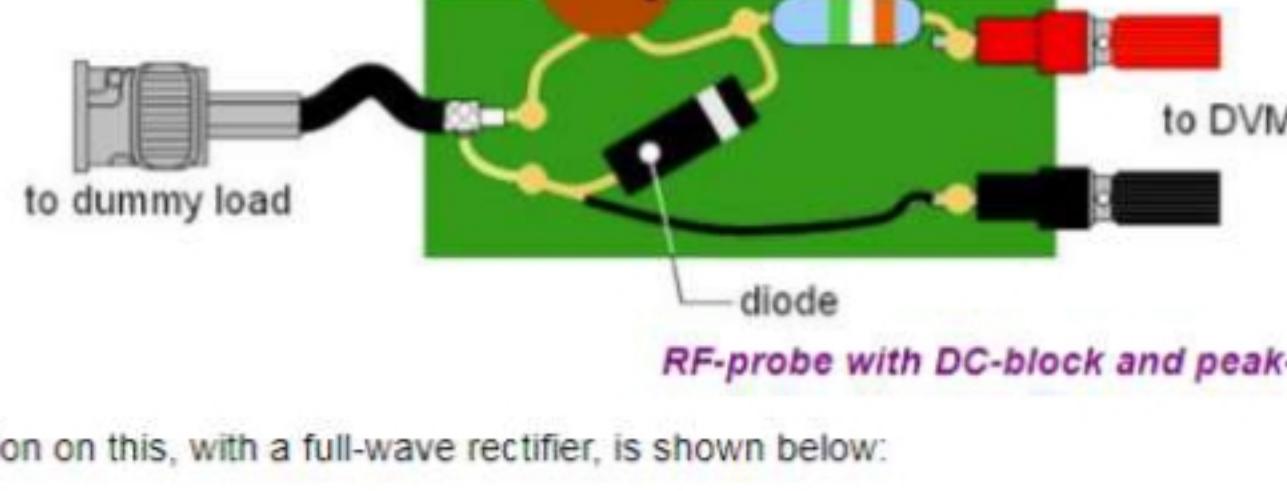


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### A simple RF-probe

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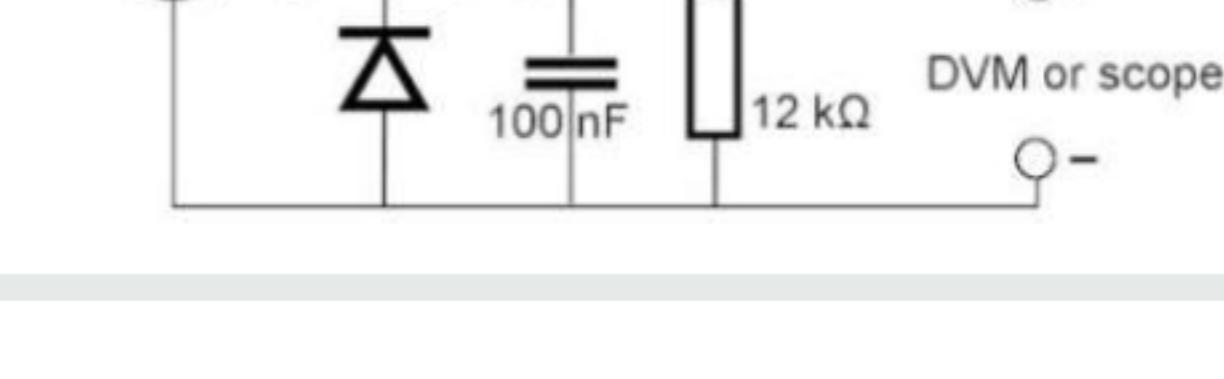
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### RF-probe with DC-block and peak-to-RMS scaling

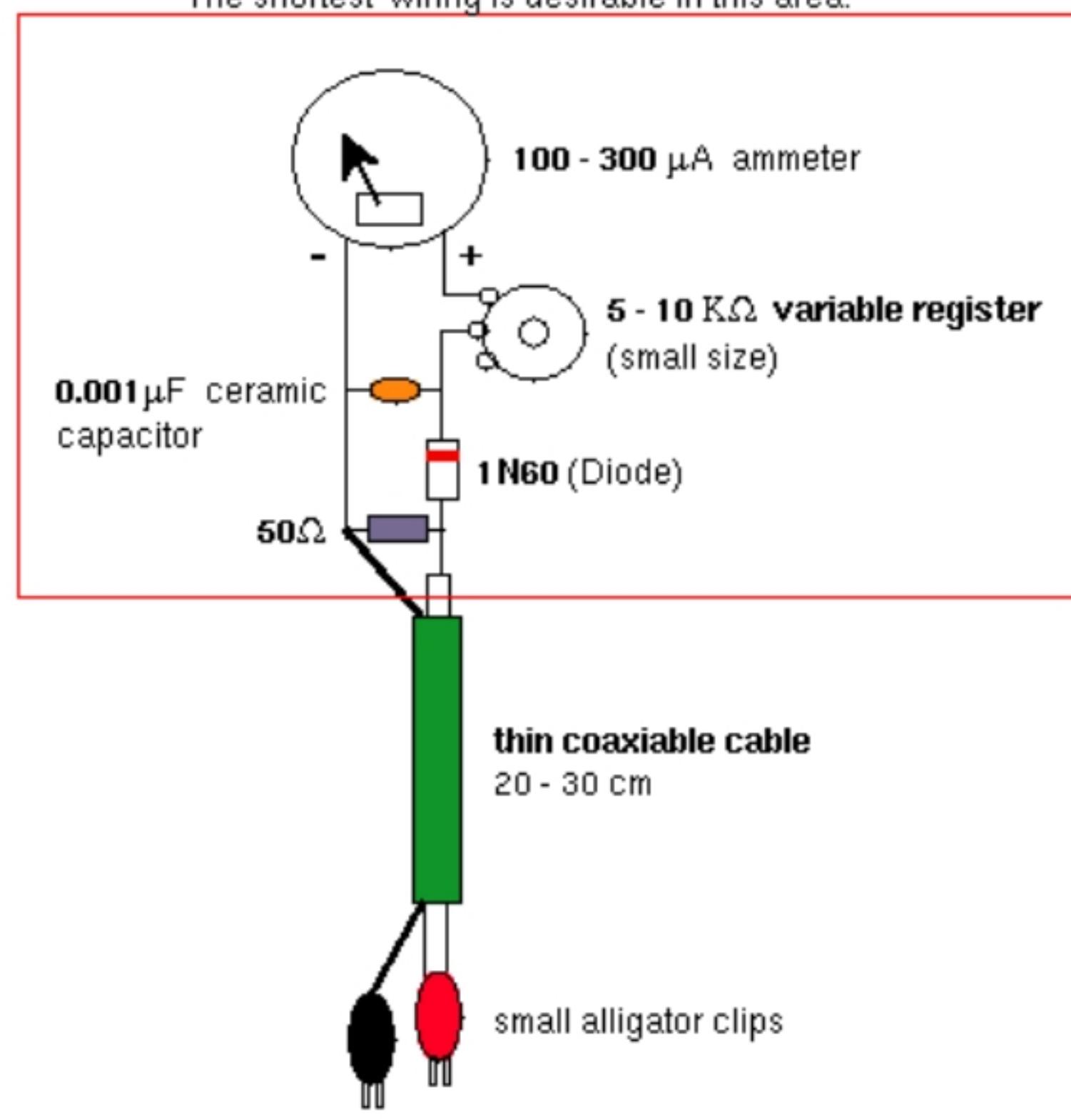
A variation on this, with a full-wave rectifier, is shown below:



Note that these diodes are available from several manufacturers and the  $V_f$  and  $V_{rrm}$  may vary slightly between them. I opted for an OA91 diode, as I had one in my junk box. Note that this limits the measured power to 20 W. The AA118 (or its substitutes AA113 and 1N60) is good through 32 Watt into 50 ohm. For further considerations, see ref. 2 and 8.



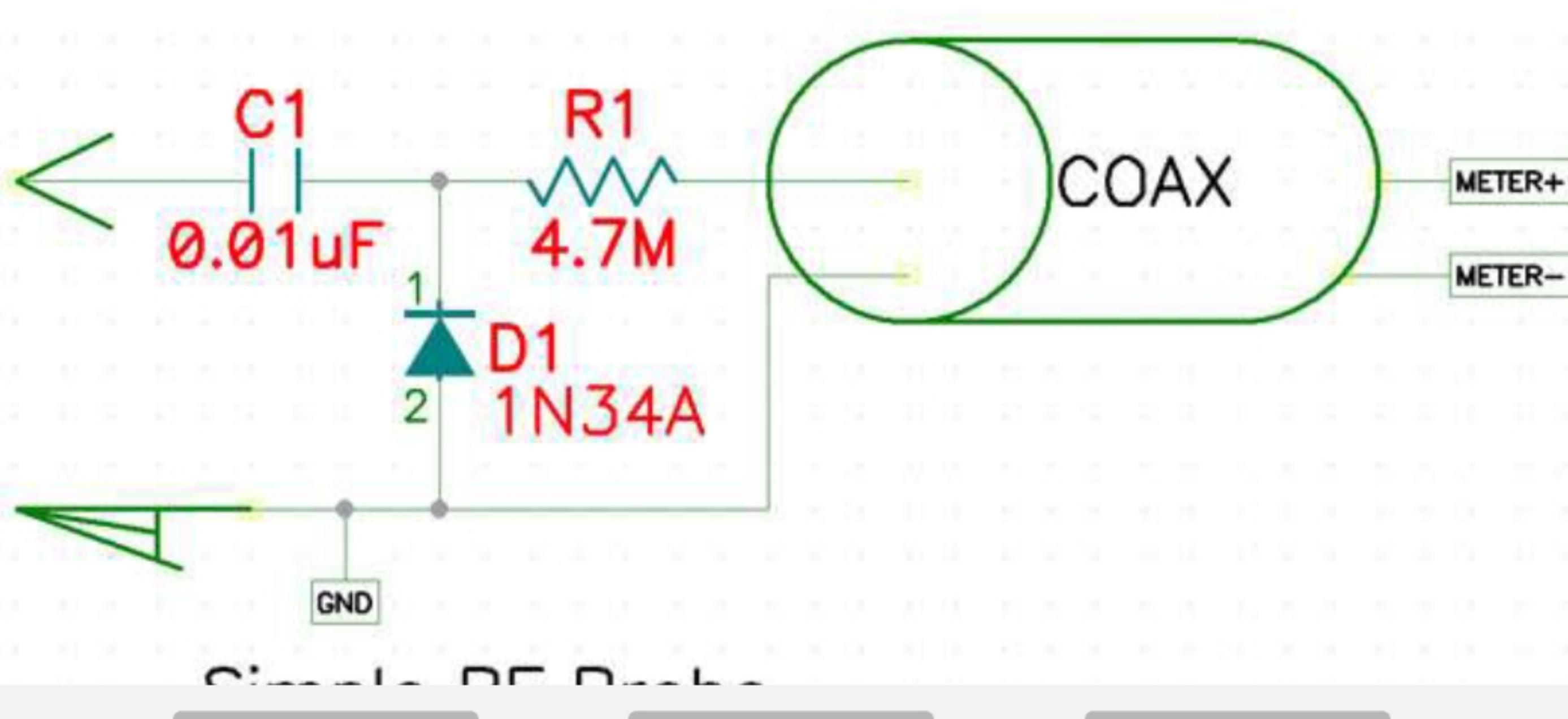
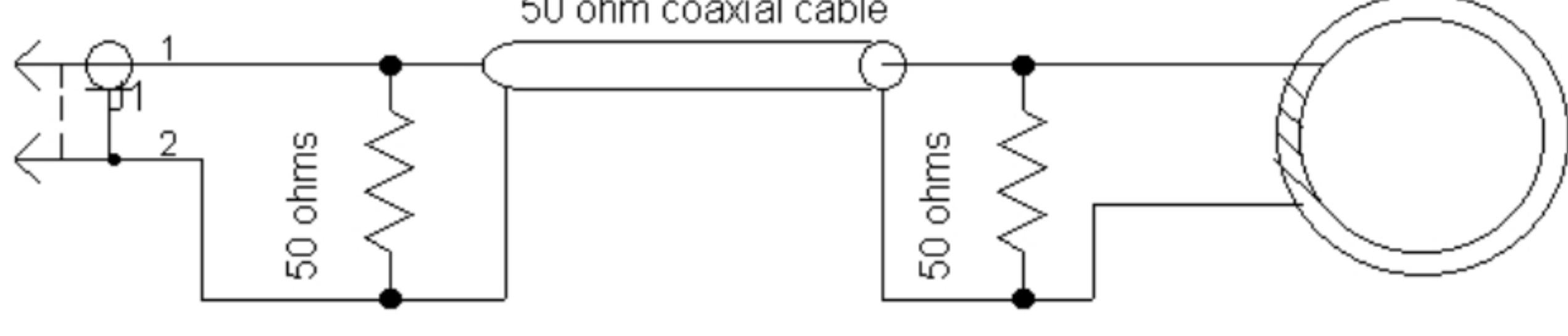
The shortest wiring is desirable in this area.

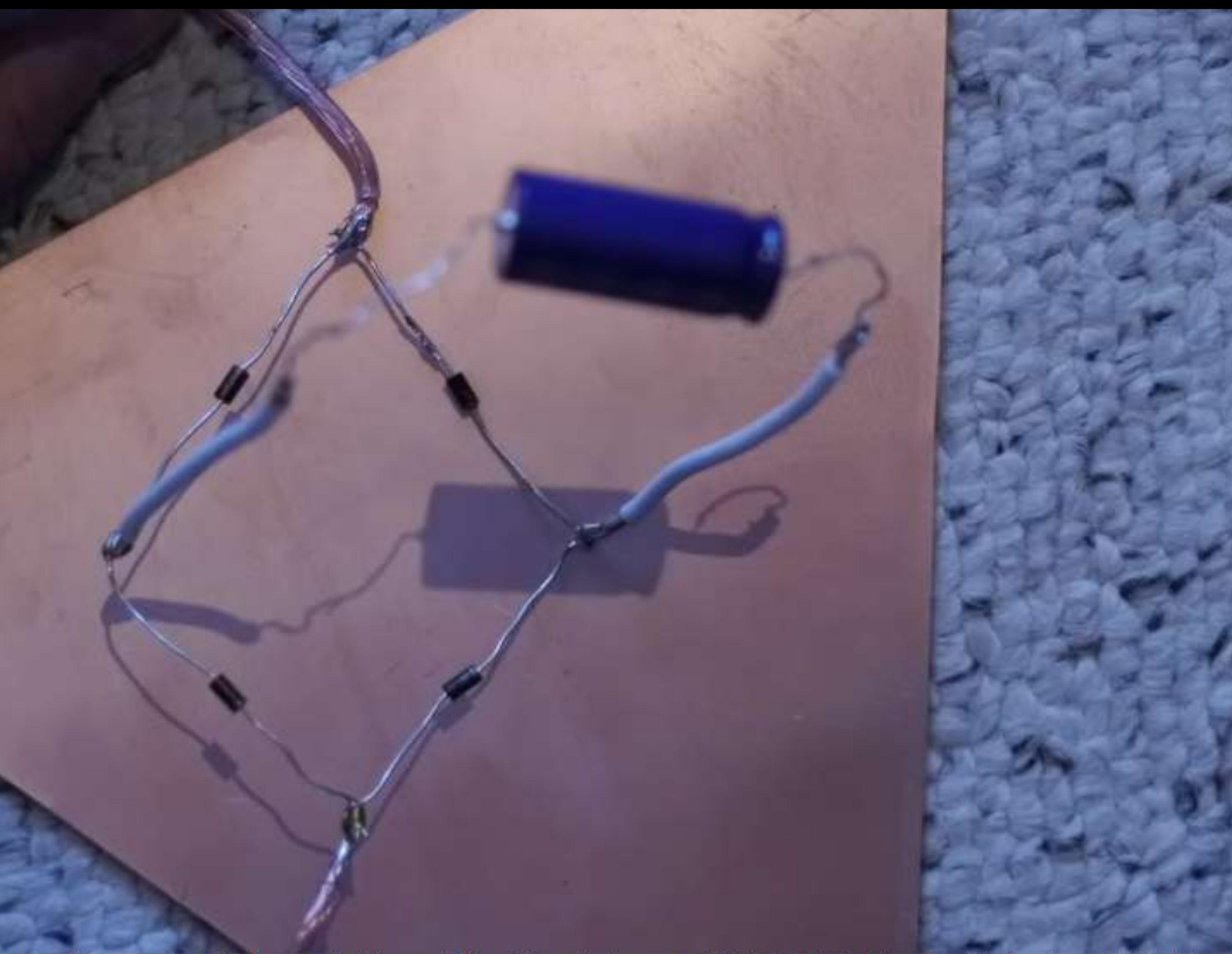


As for the ammeter, you can use an used one taking from junked audio amplifier, tape-recorder, radio-cassette, and so on.

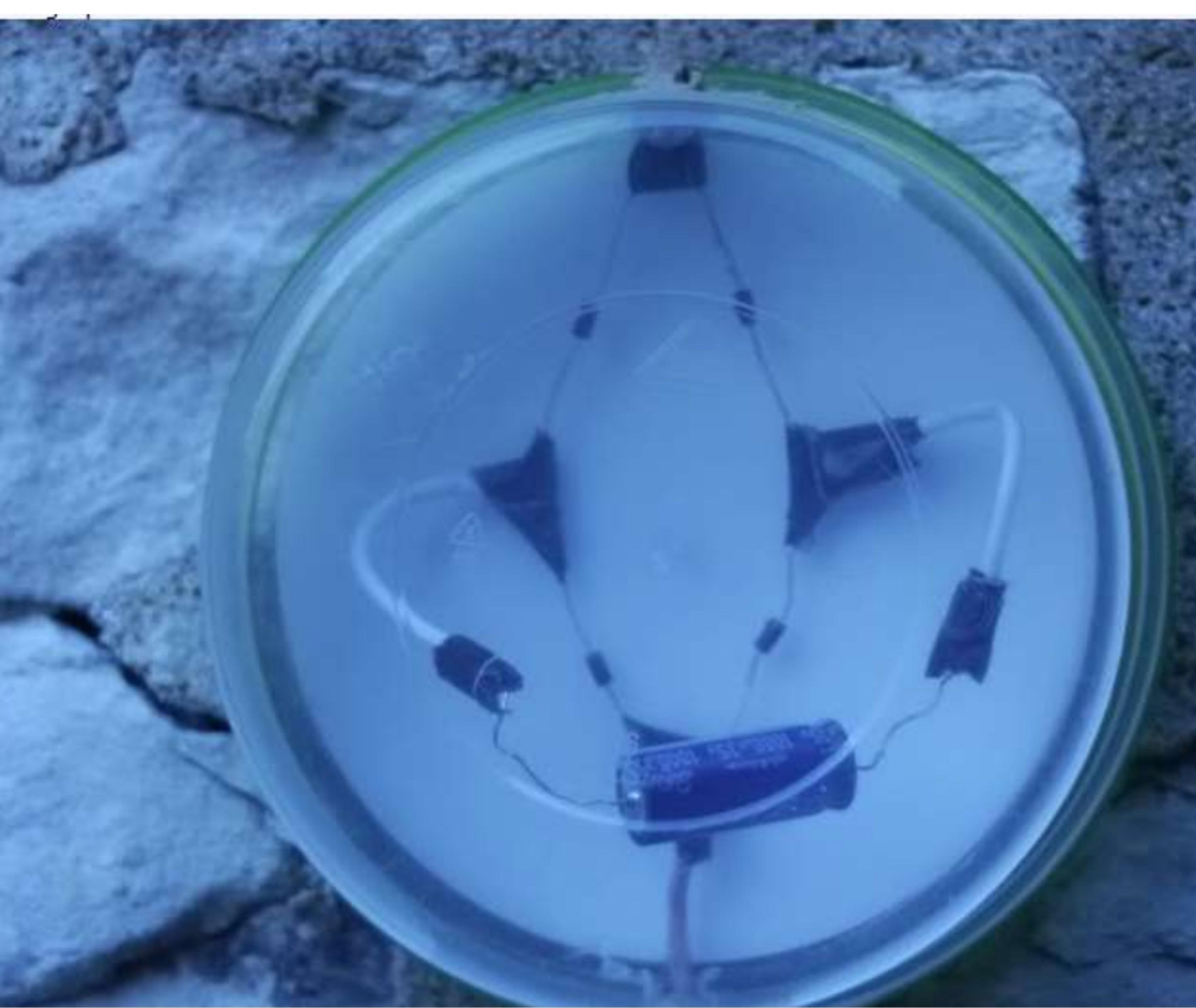
# RF Current Probe

BNC (to scope)





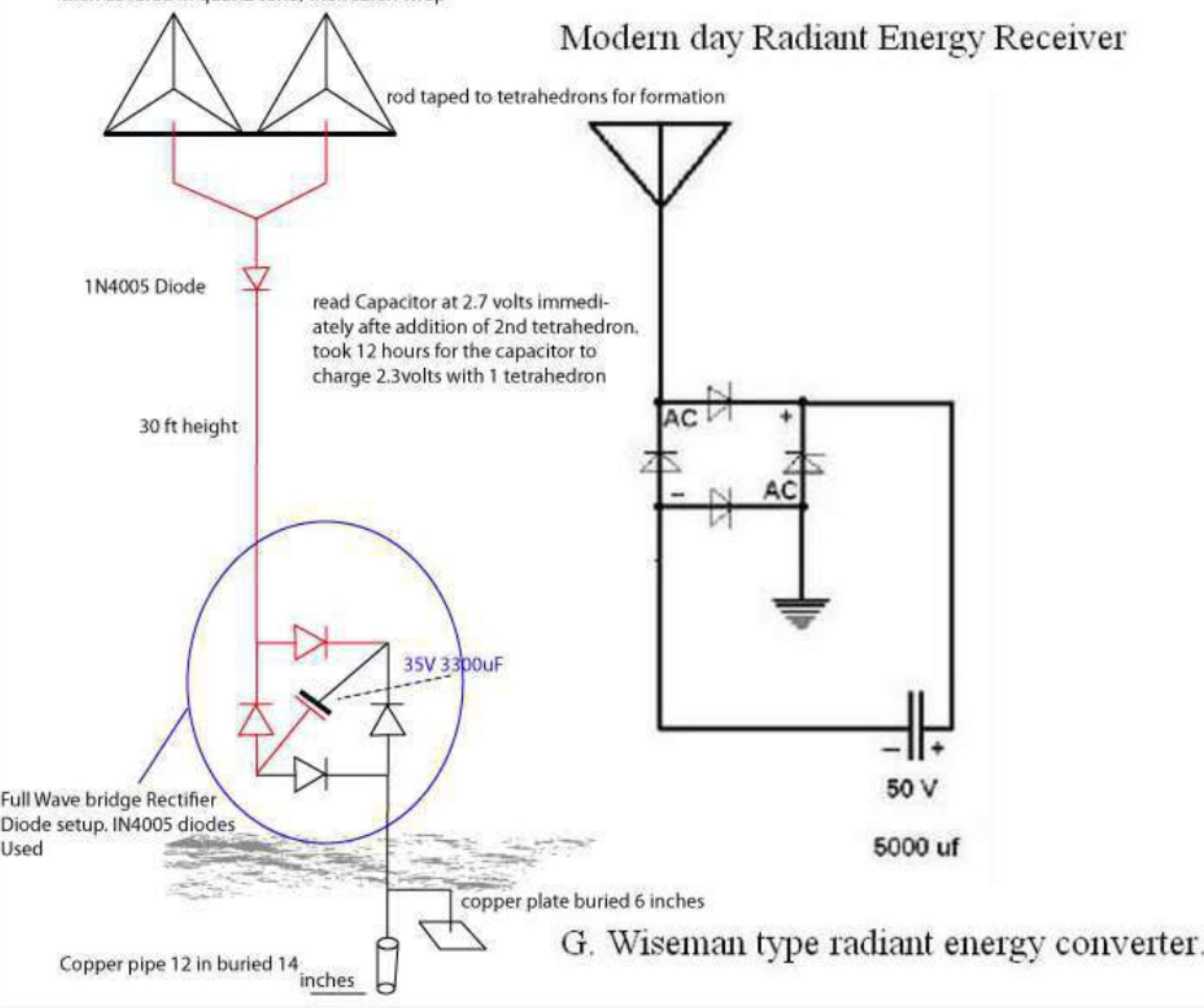
ranged to create a full wave bridge rectifier. The diodes are 1N4005 diodes from radioshack, and the blue



3:30 8 S Z X H T • L 3G

I made a radiant energy antenna for my 1st Free Energy project, and with LOTS of help and knowledge sharing from  
have 3 antennas and 2 grounds and have 2.81 volts in my cap. Somethings better than nothing 😊 heres some pics

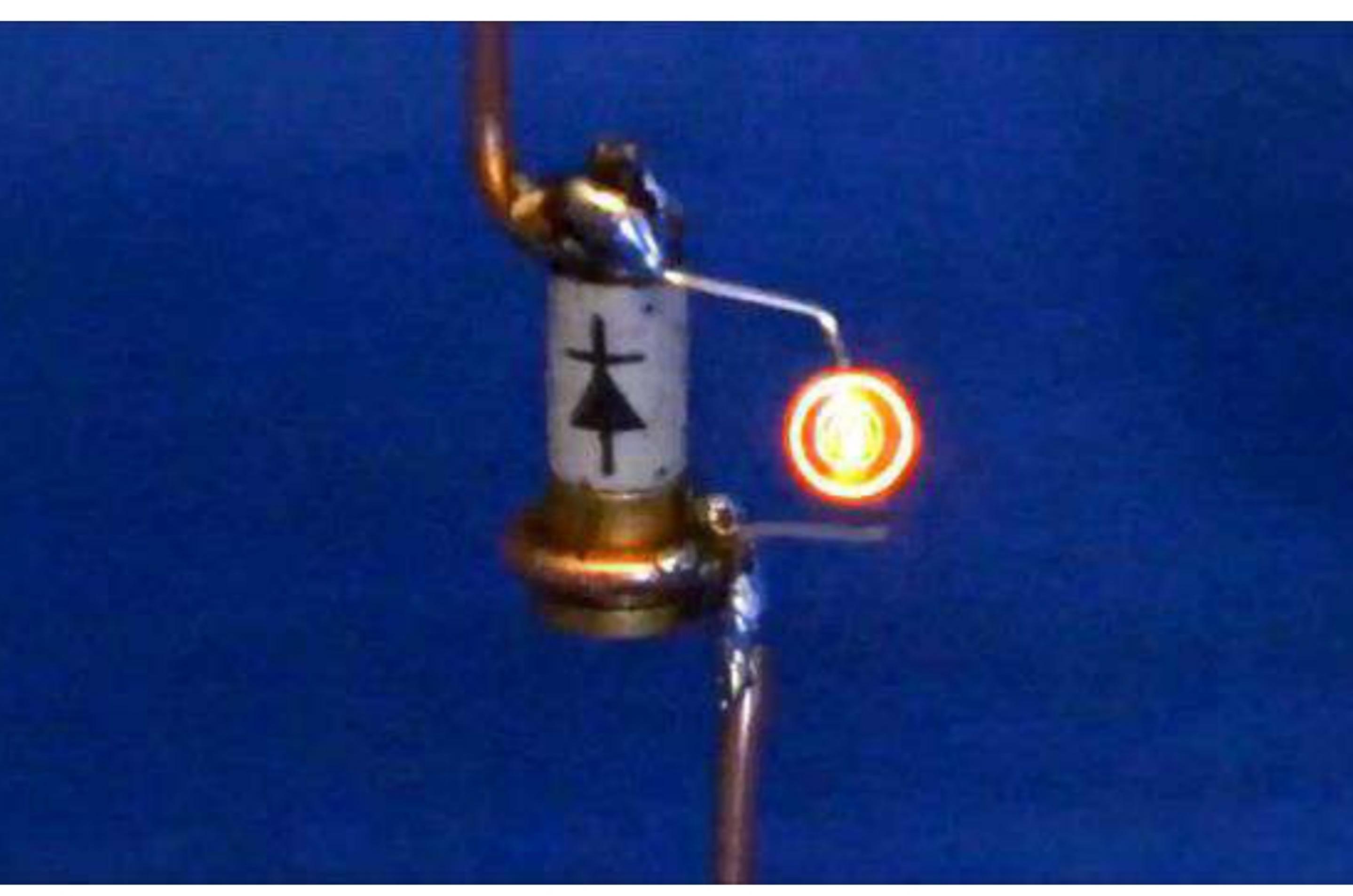
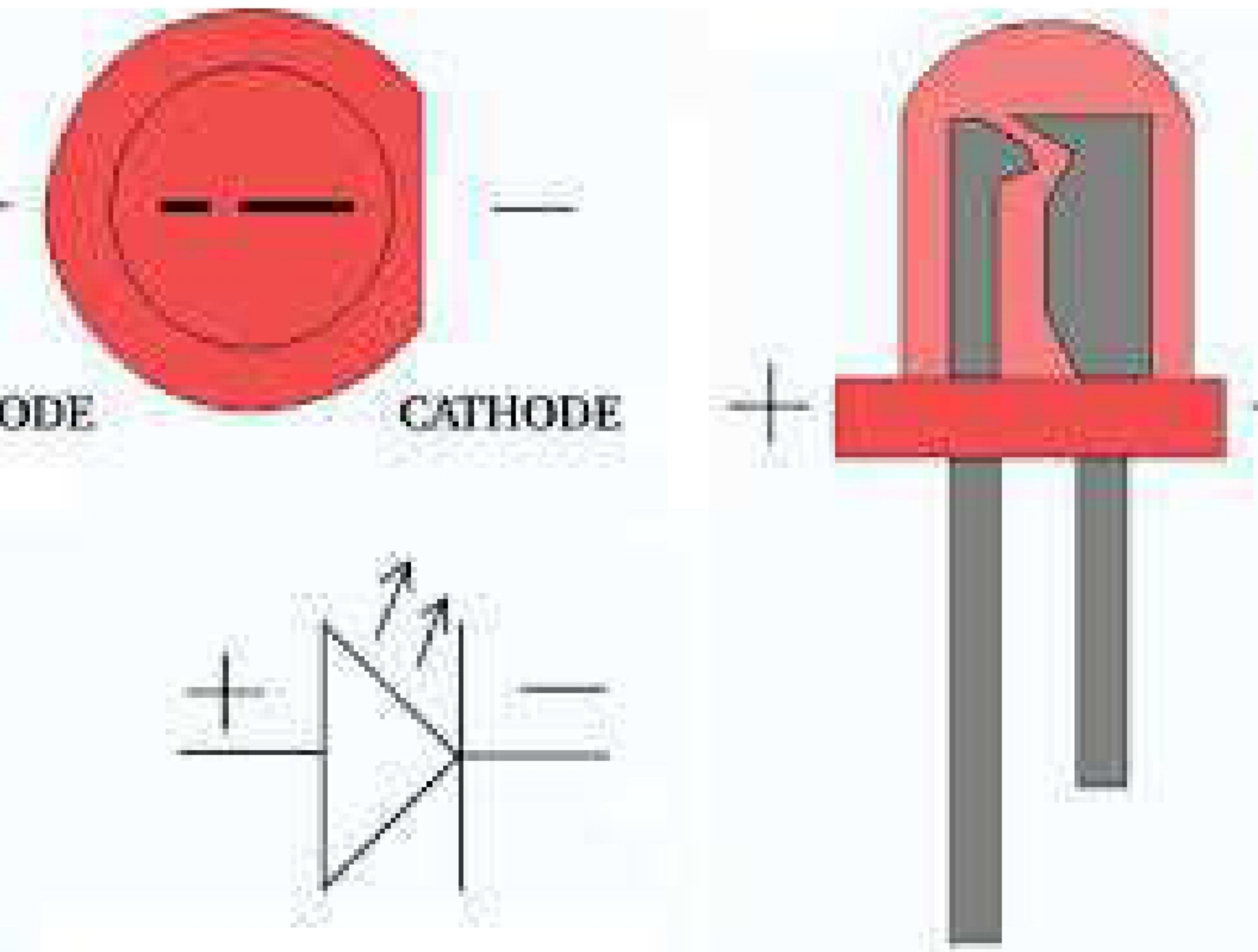
Foam tetrahedrons covered in aluminum foil,  
then covered in quartz sand, then saran wrap



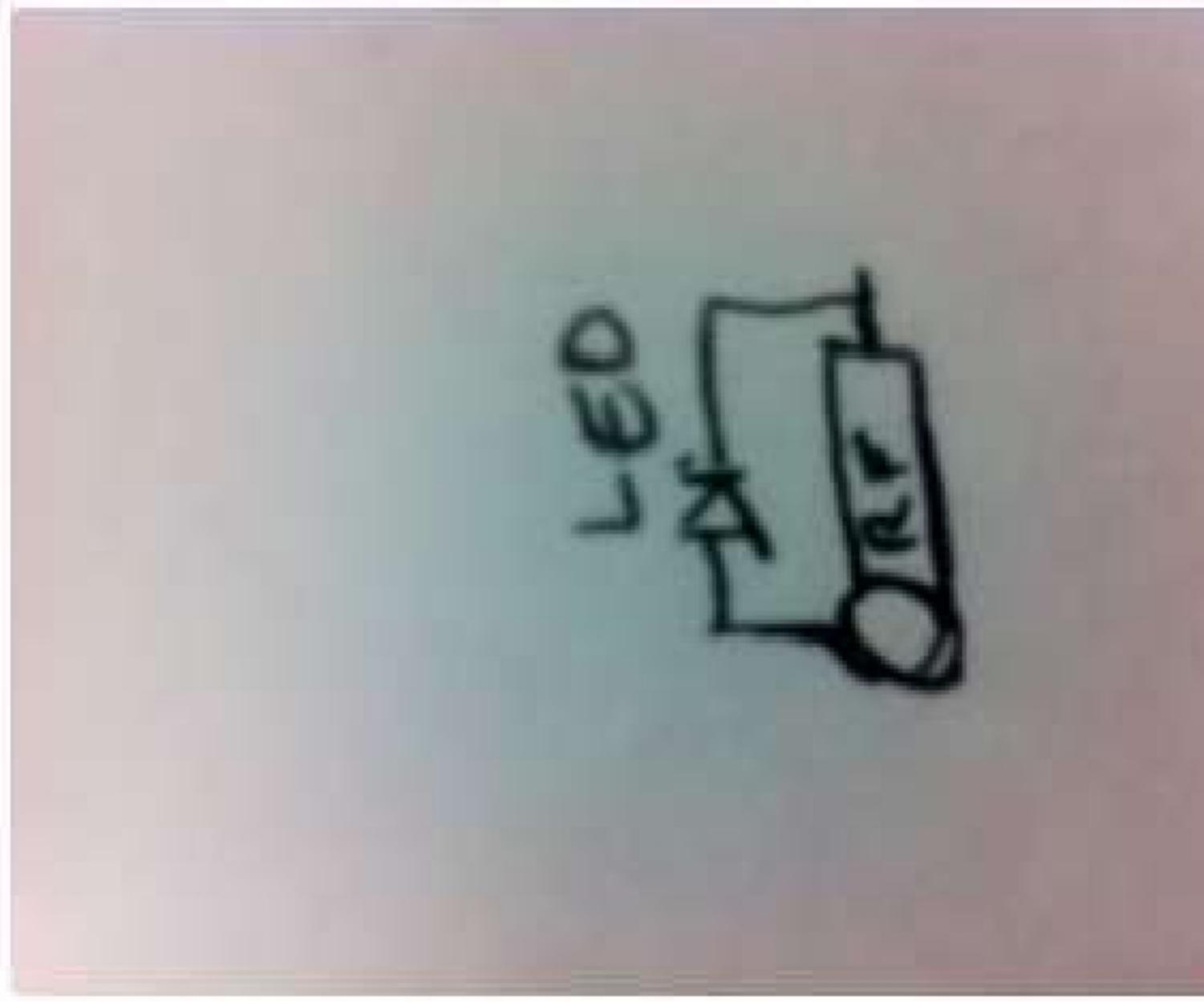
nails to plug the hole, to keep rain out



f the circuit , lid off



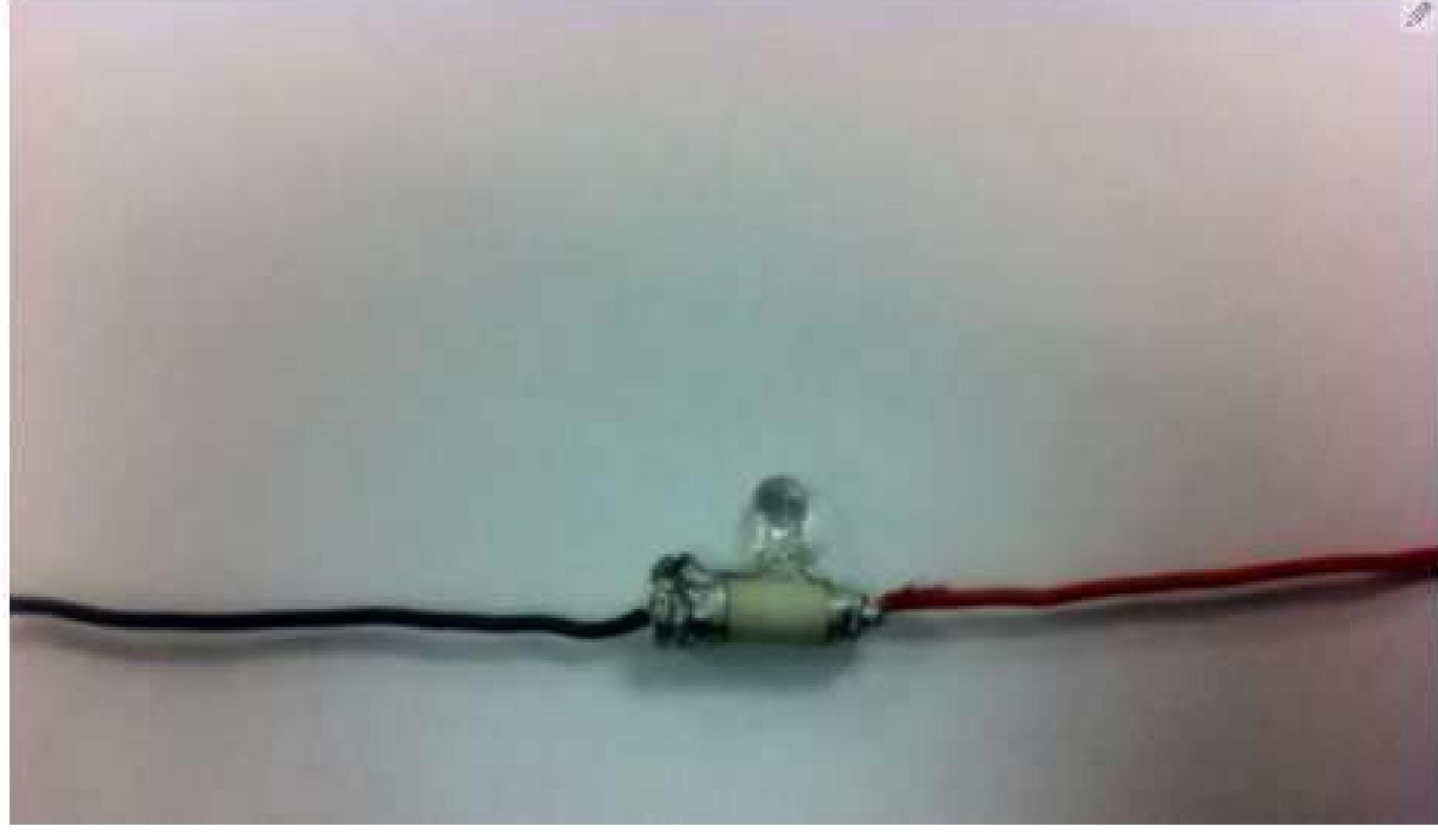
### Step 1: LED+RF Diode

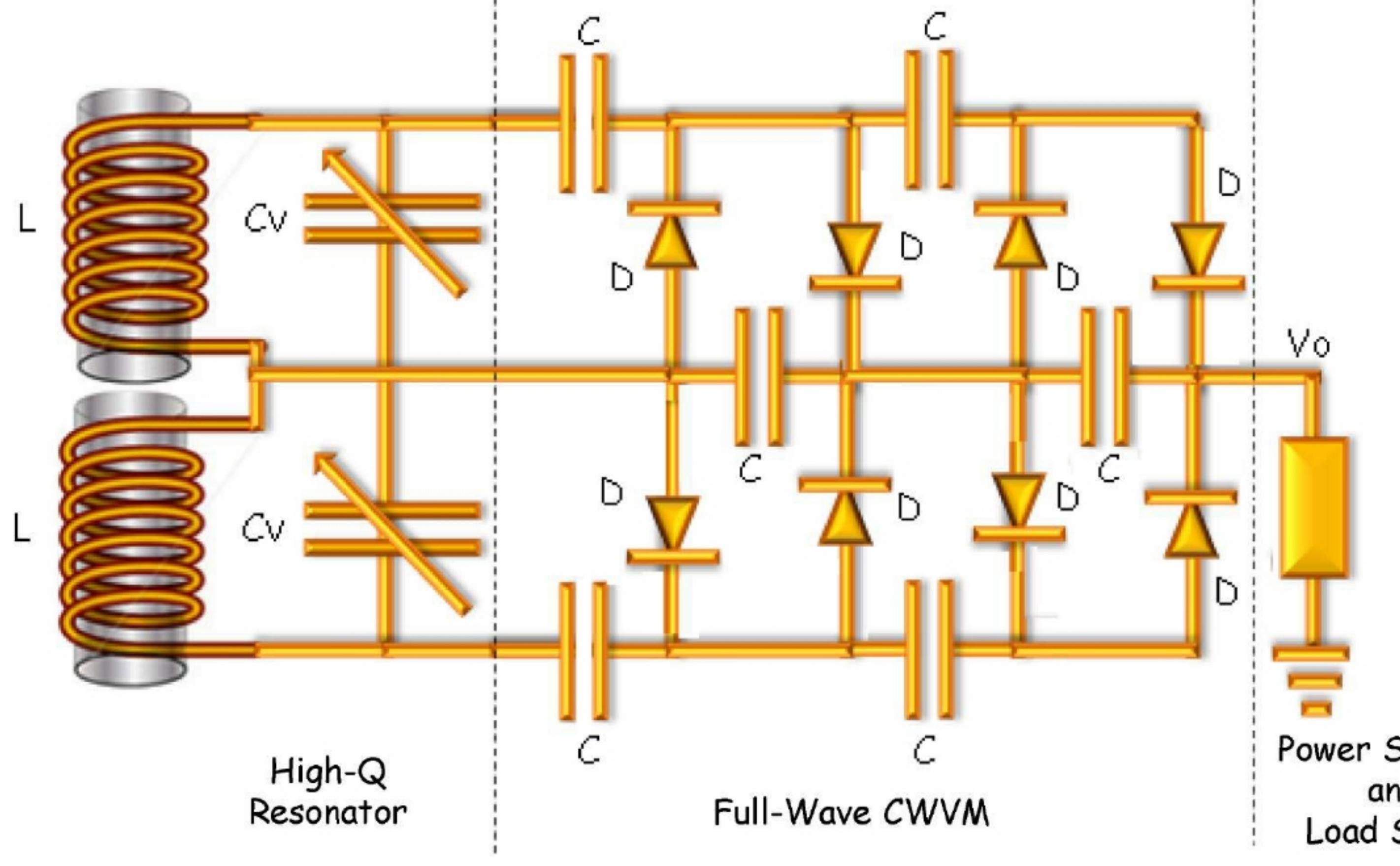


First Solder the led parallel to the Rf diode

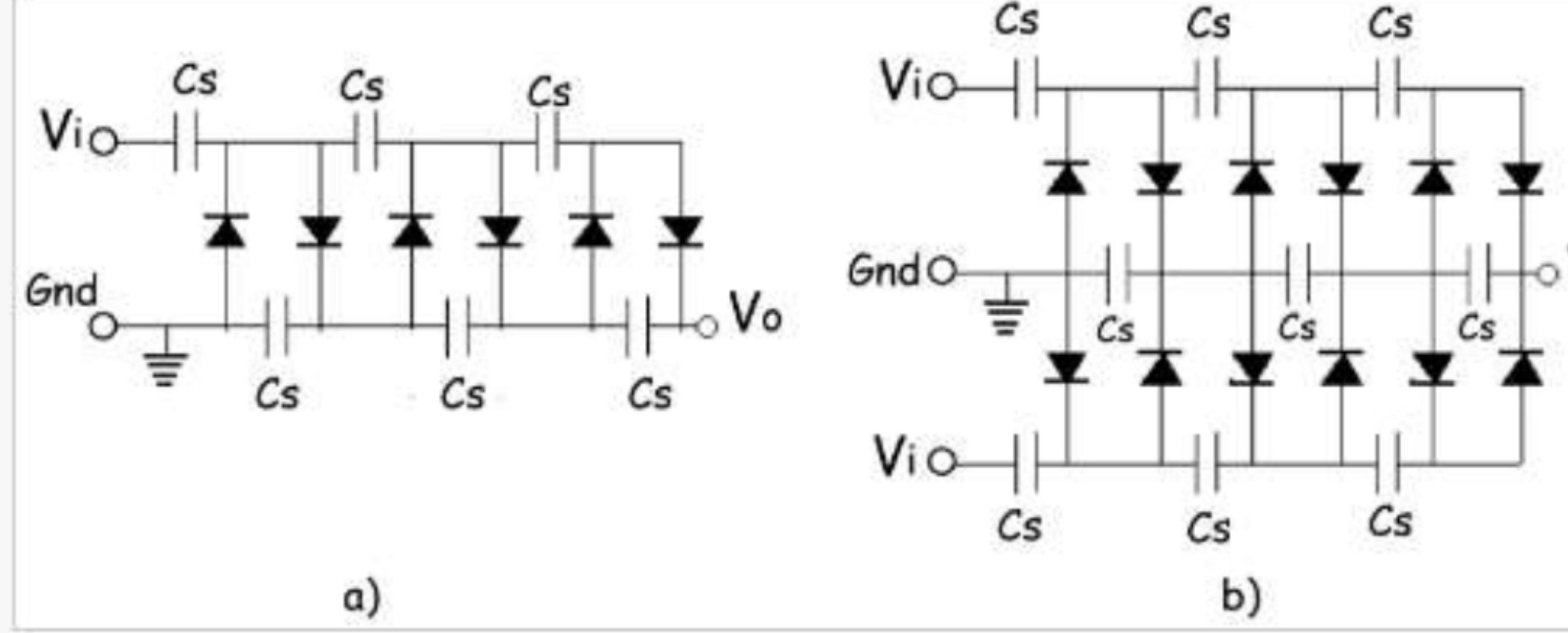
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### Step 2: RF Diode+ LED+ Wires

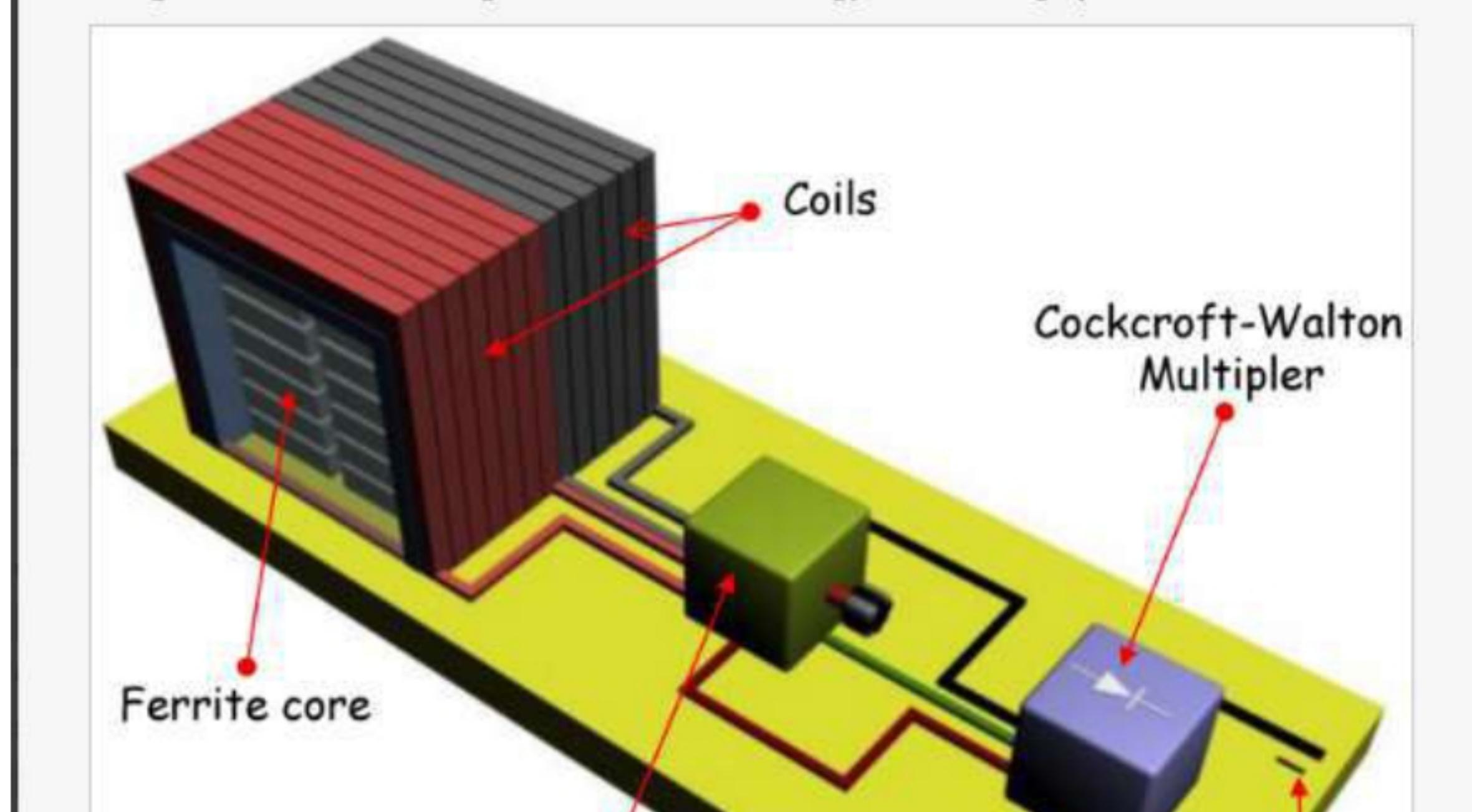




**Figure 5.** (a) circuit for a six-stage conventional CWVM, and (b) circuit for six-stage full wave-CWVM. Here,  $C_s$  stands for the series capacitances.

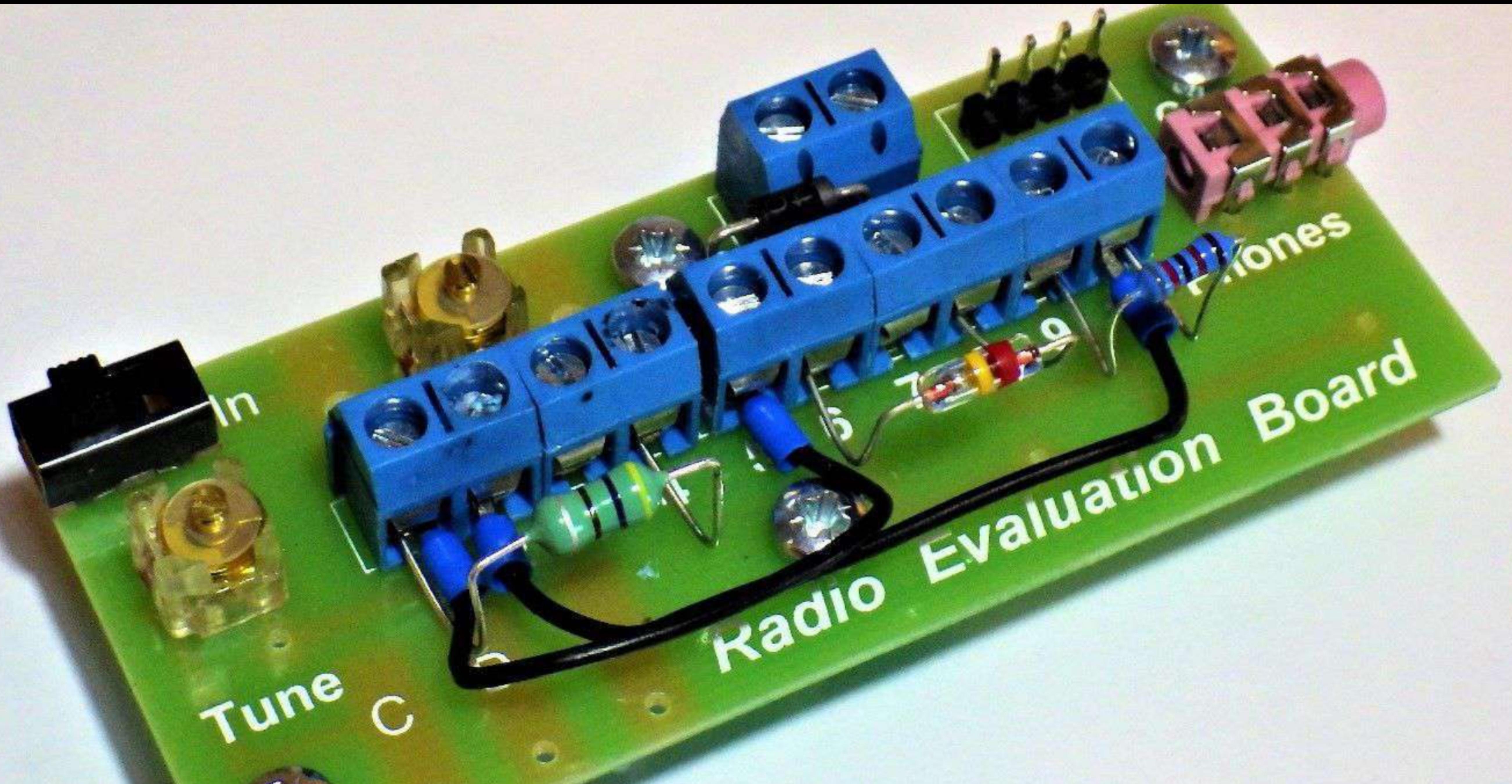


**Figure 6.** Pictorial image of the AM-RF energy harvesting system.



2:53 9 S 2 X 2 SPEAK T ↓

⌚ WiFi 4G 🔋



In

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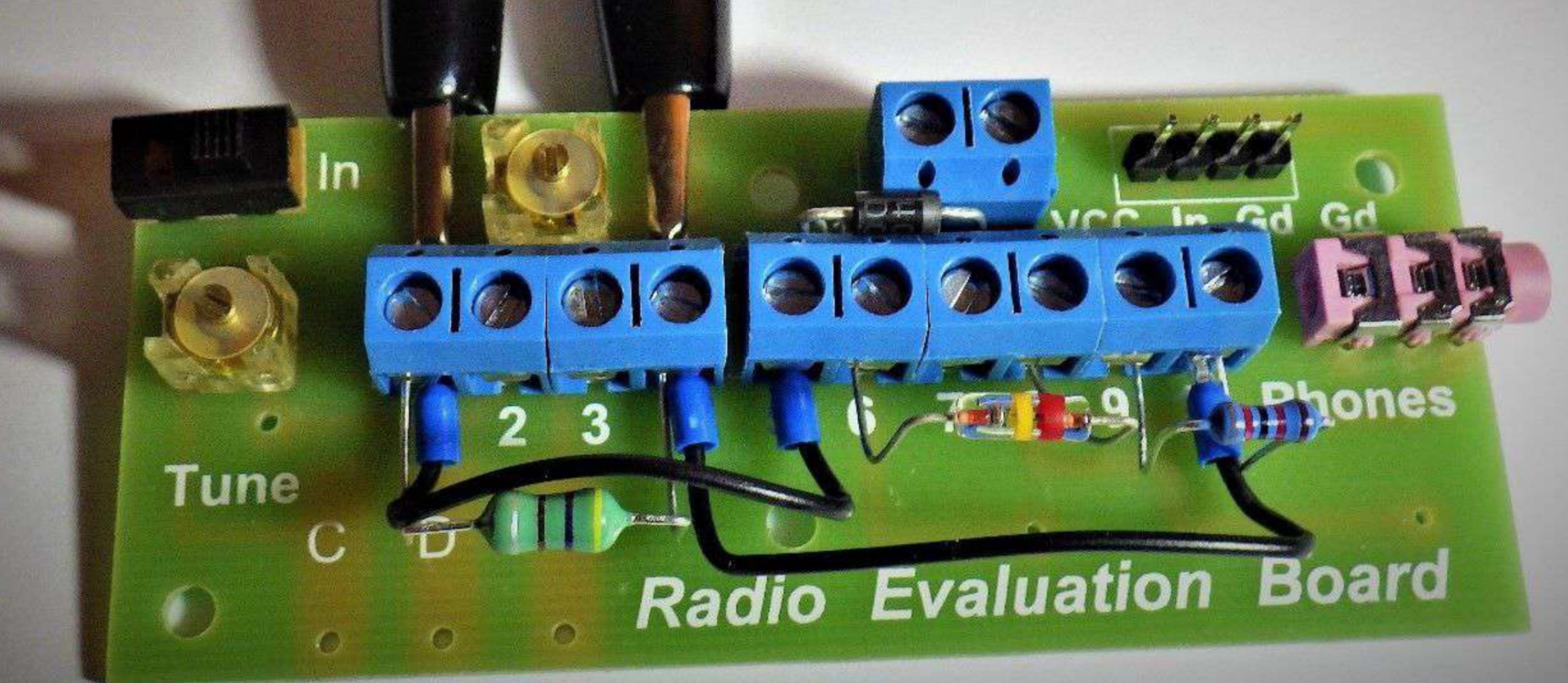
Tune

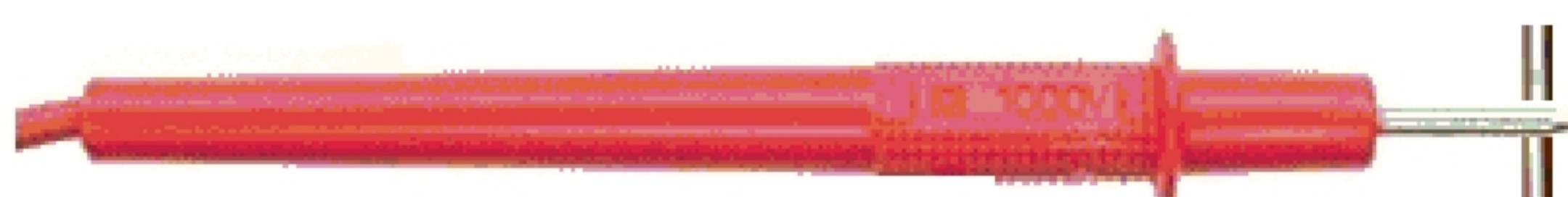
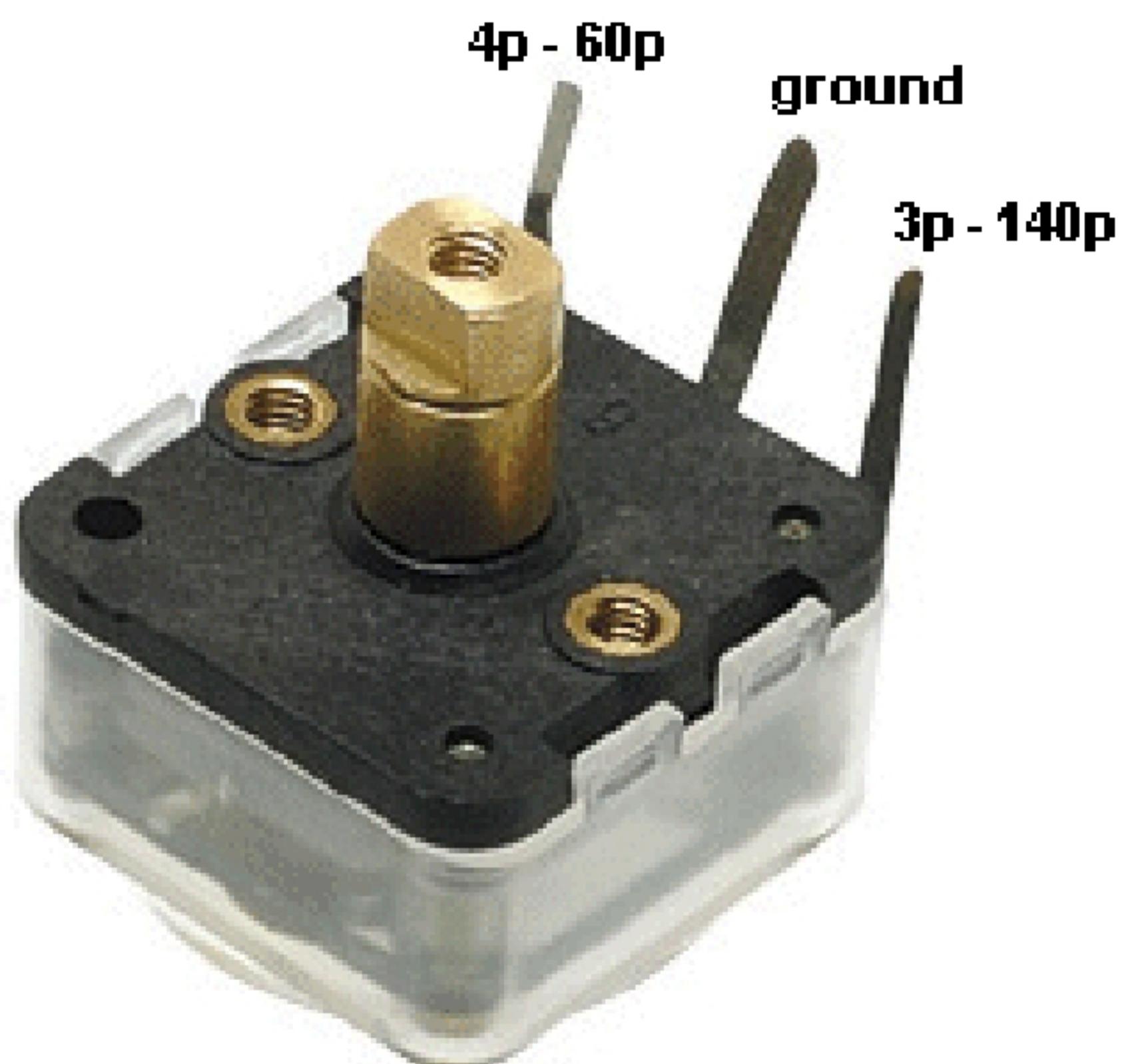
2 3 4

6 7 8 9

Phones

Radio Evaluation Board





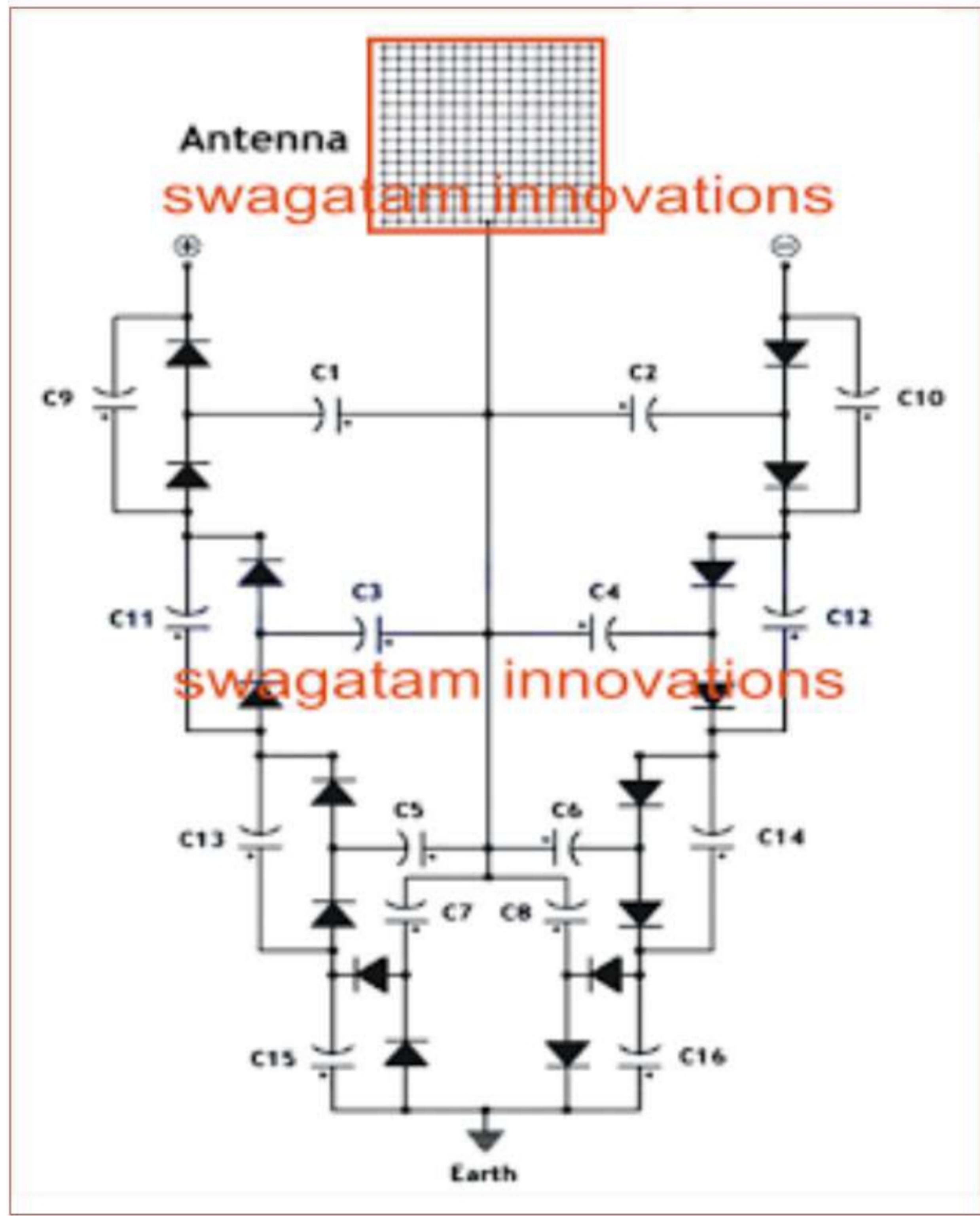
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# Circuit Diagram

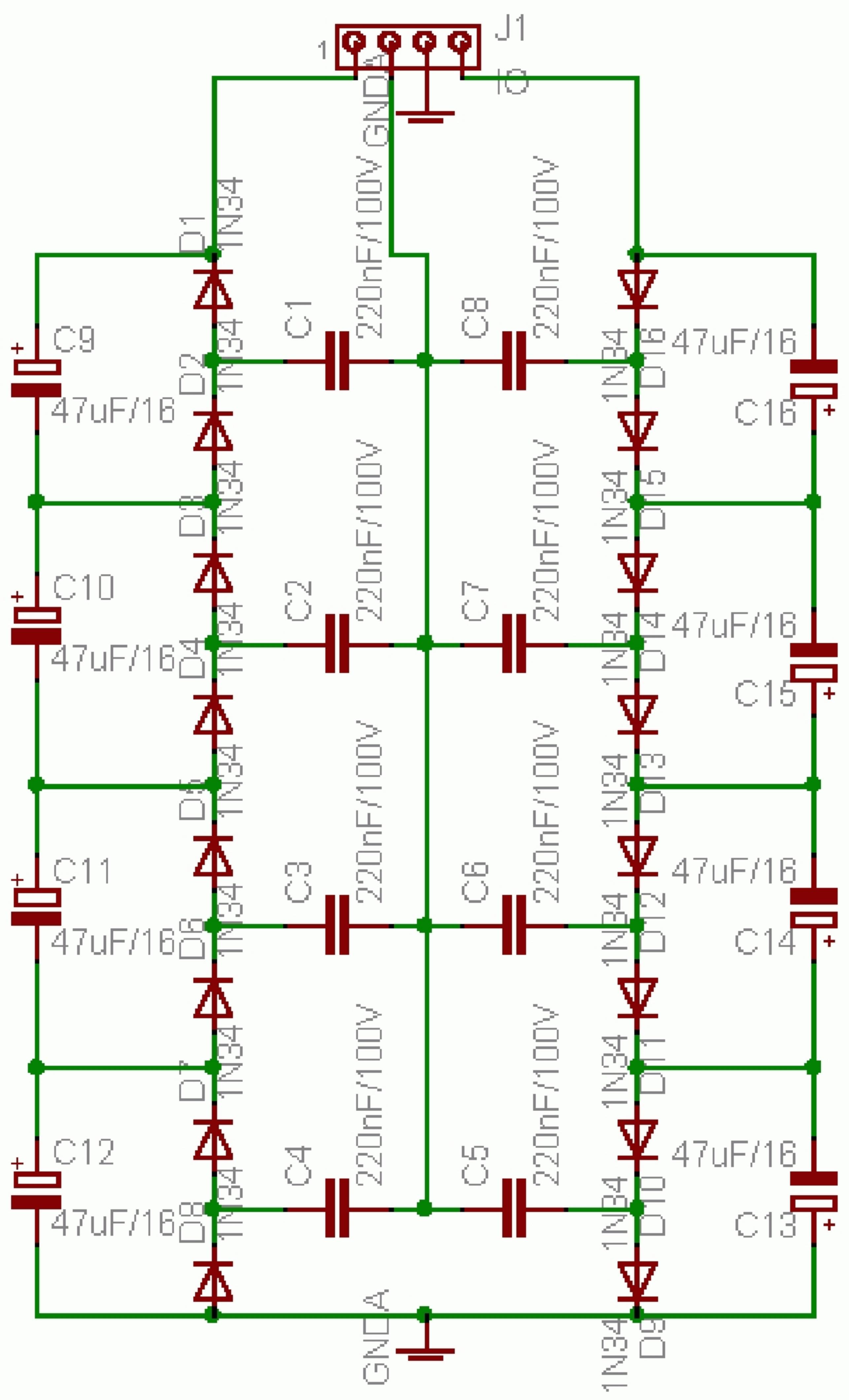


# Parts List

All Diodes are 1N4148

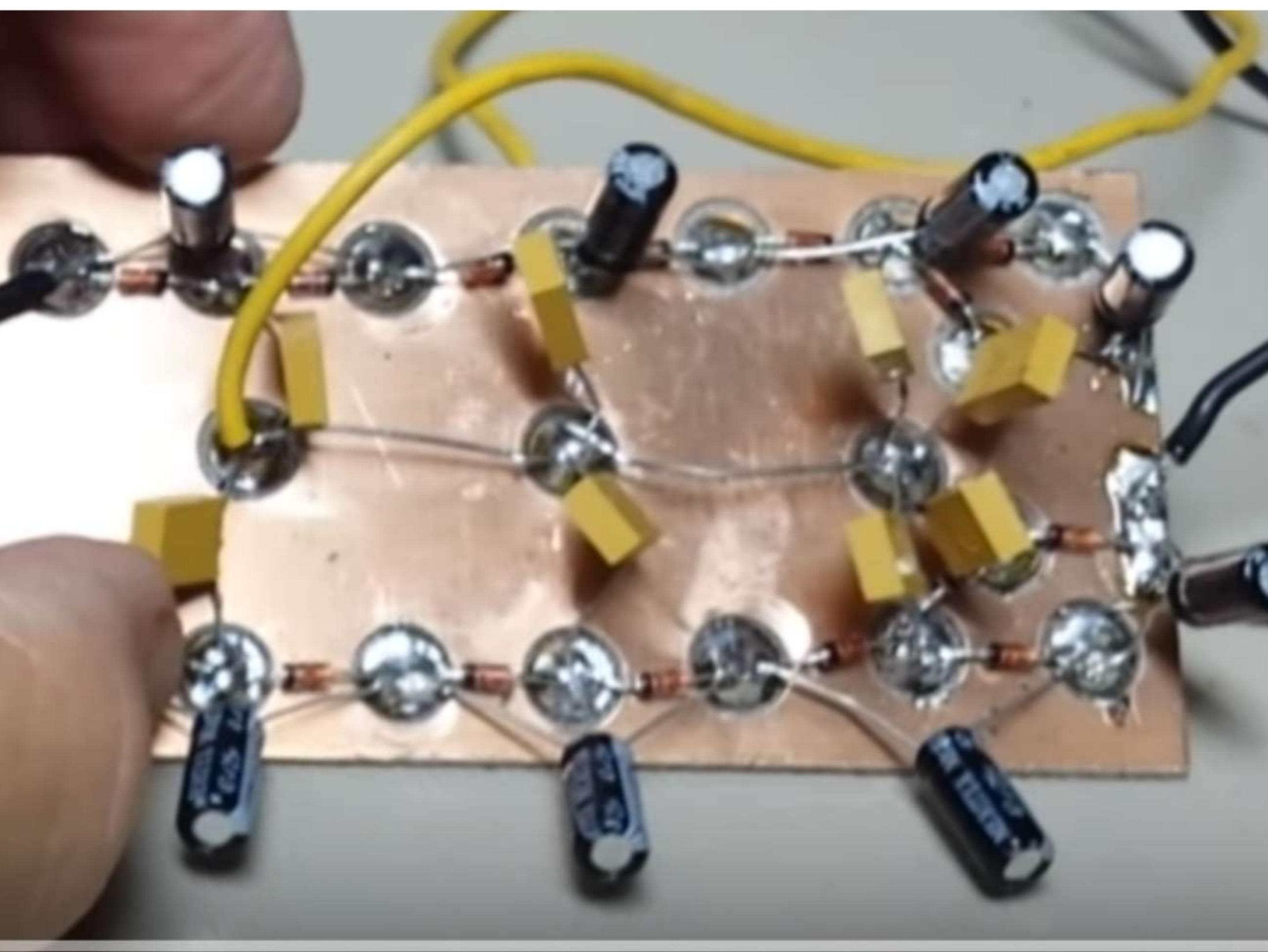
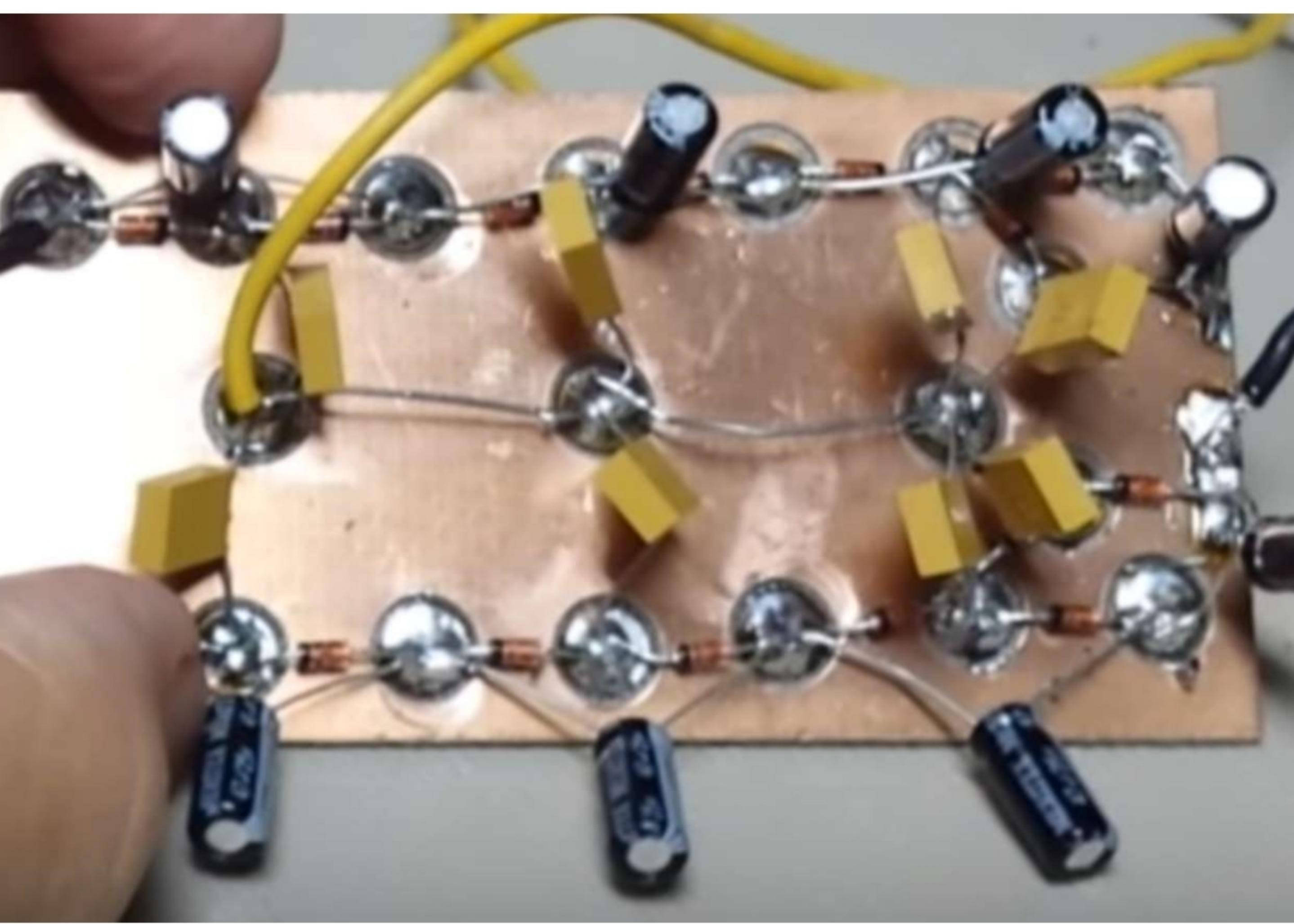
C1---C8 = 0.22uF/100V mylar

C9---C16 = 33uF/25V electrolytic

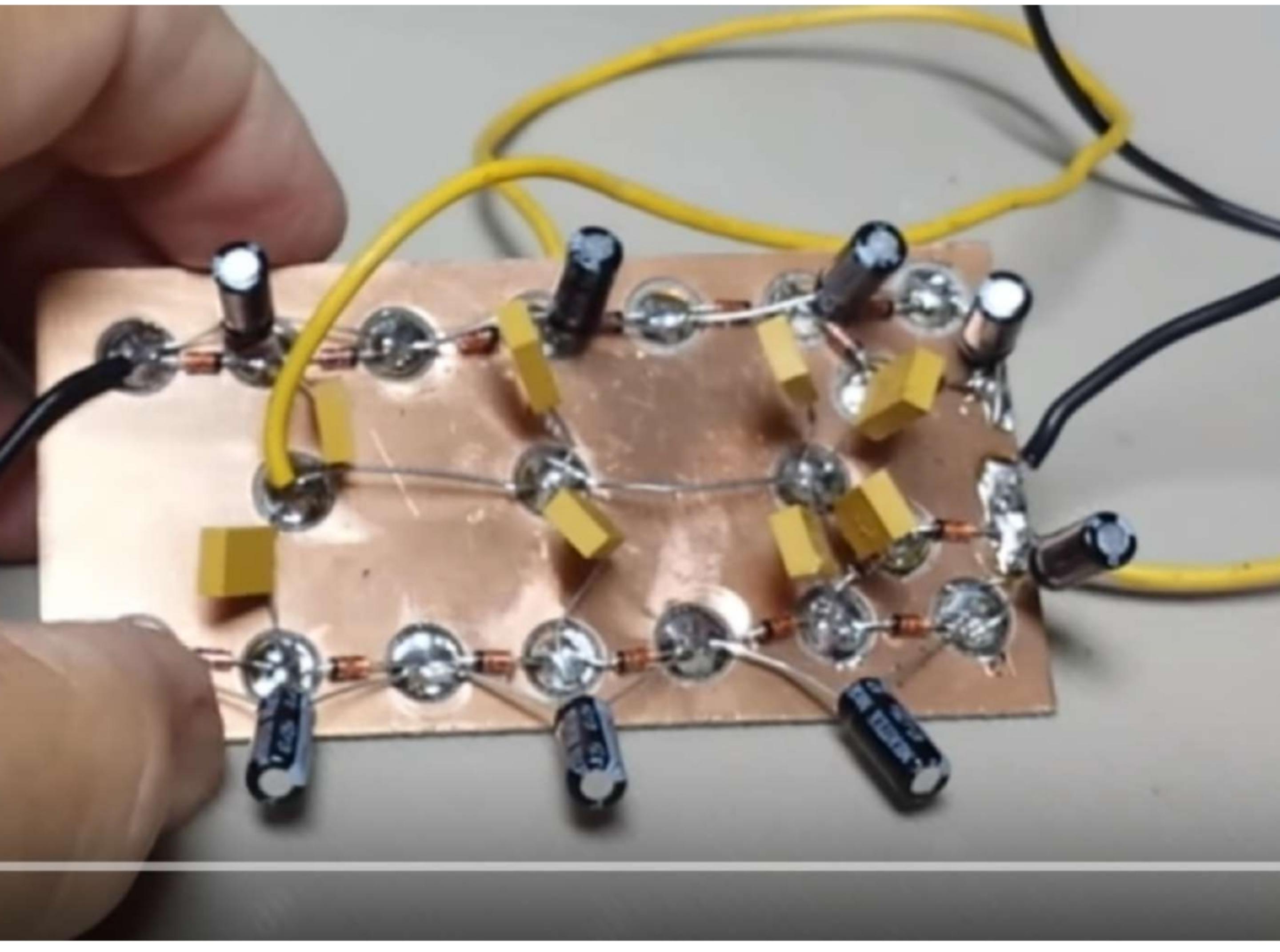
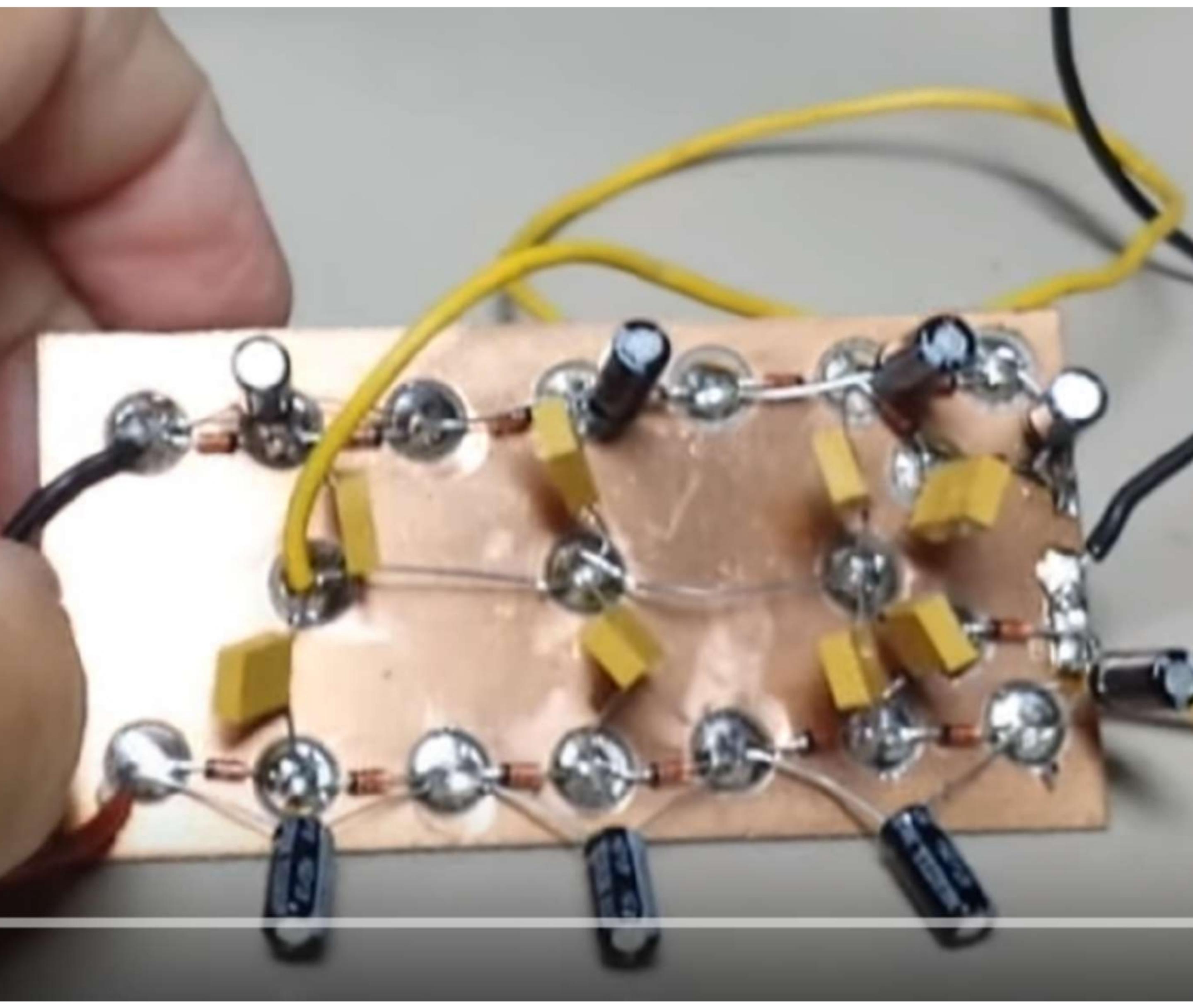


AMBIENT POWER MODULE

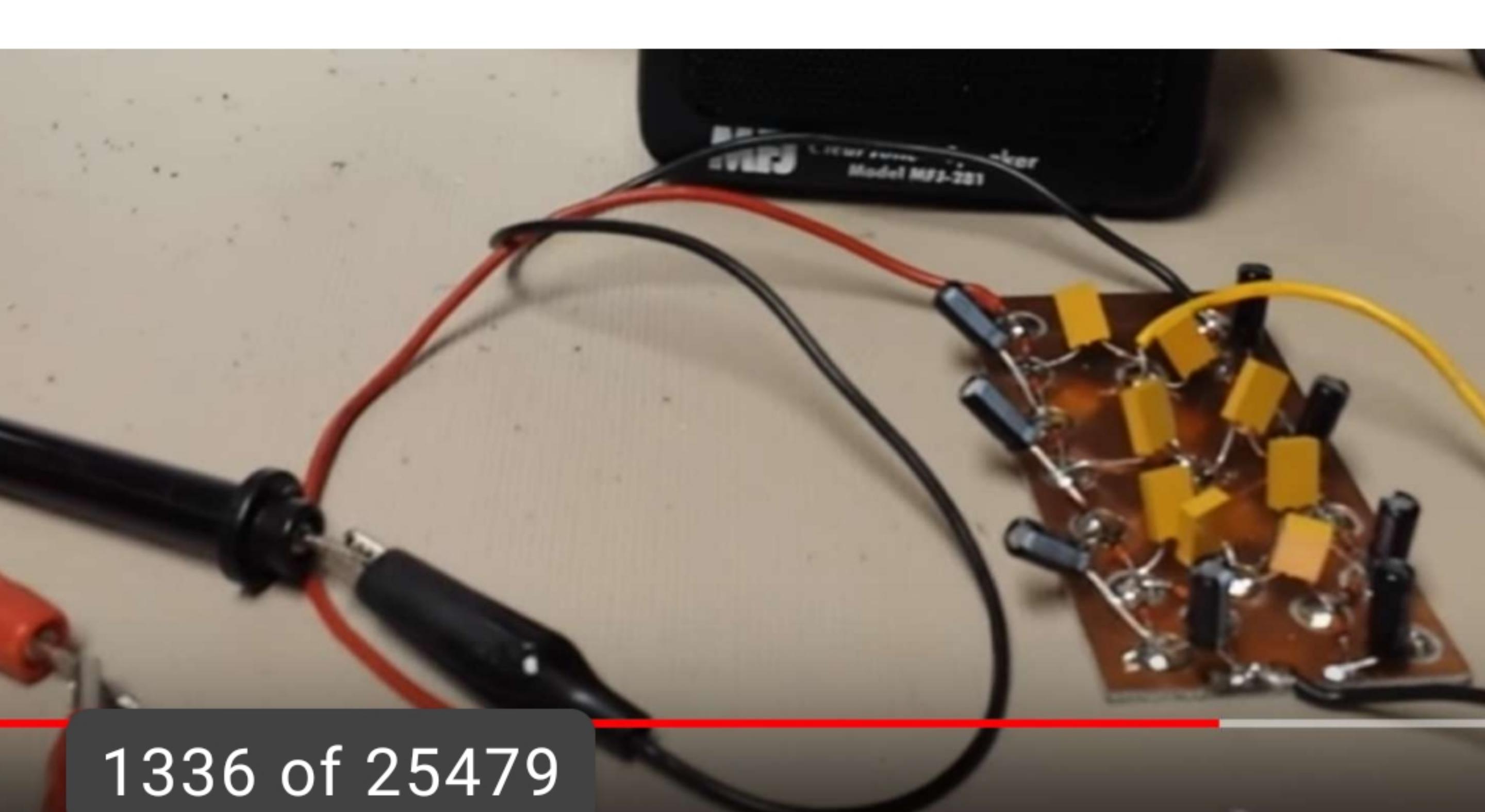
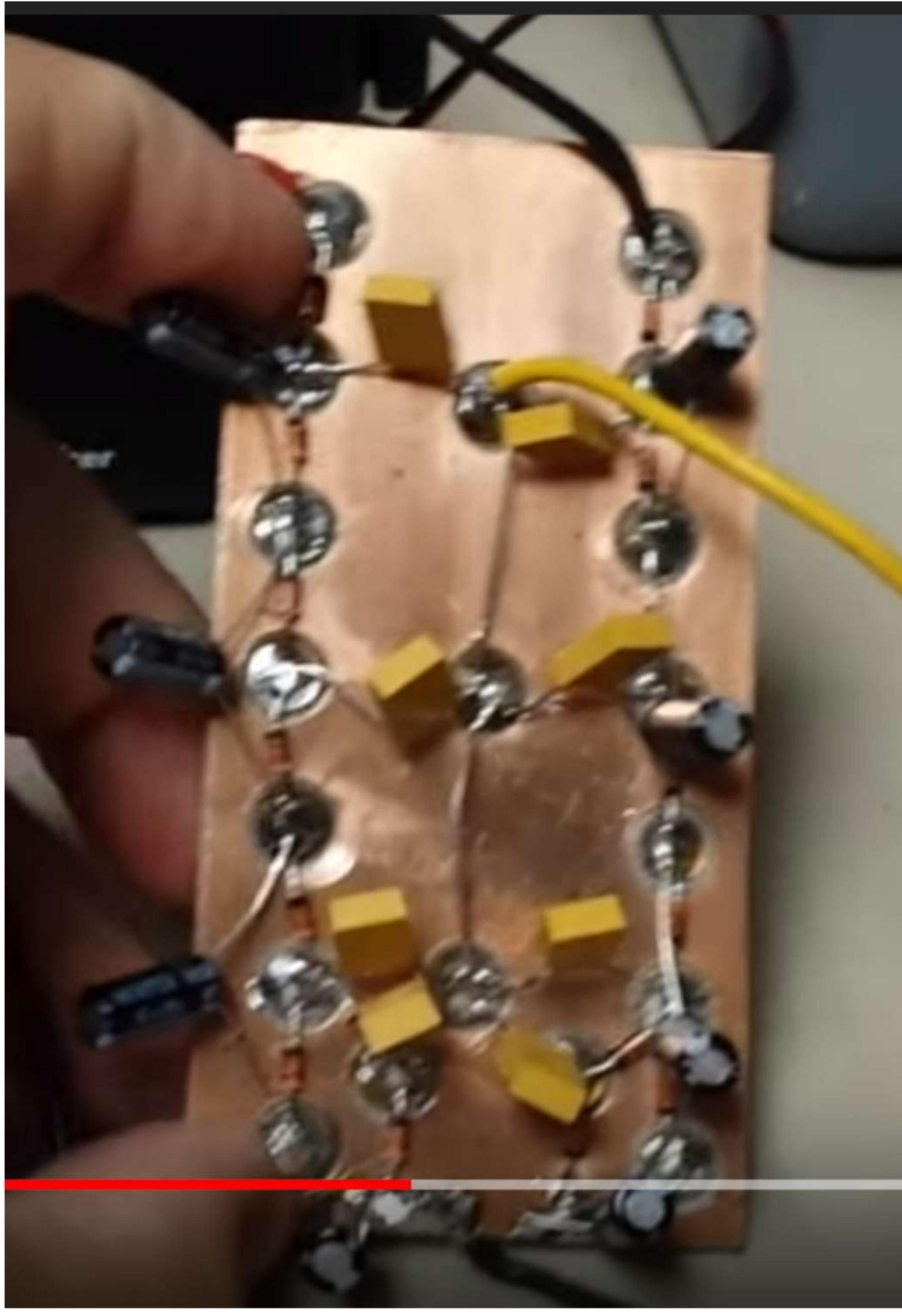
(C) - GROUNDLOOP 2012



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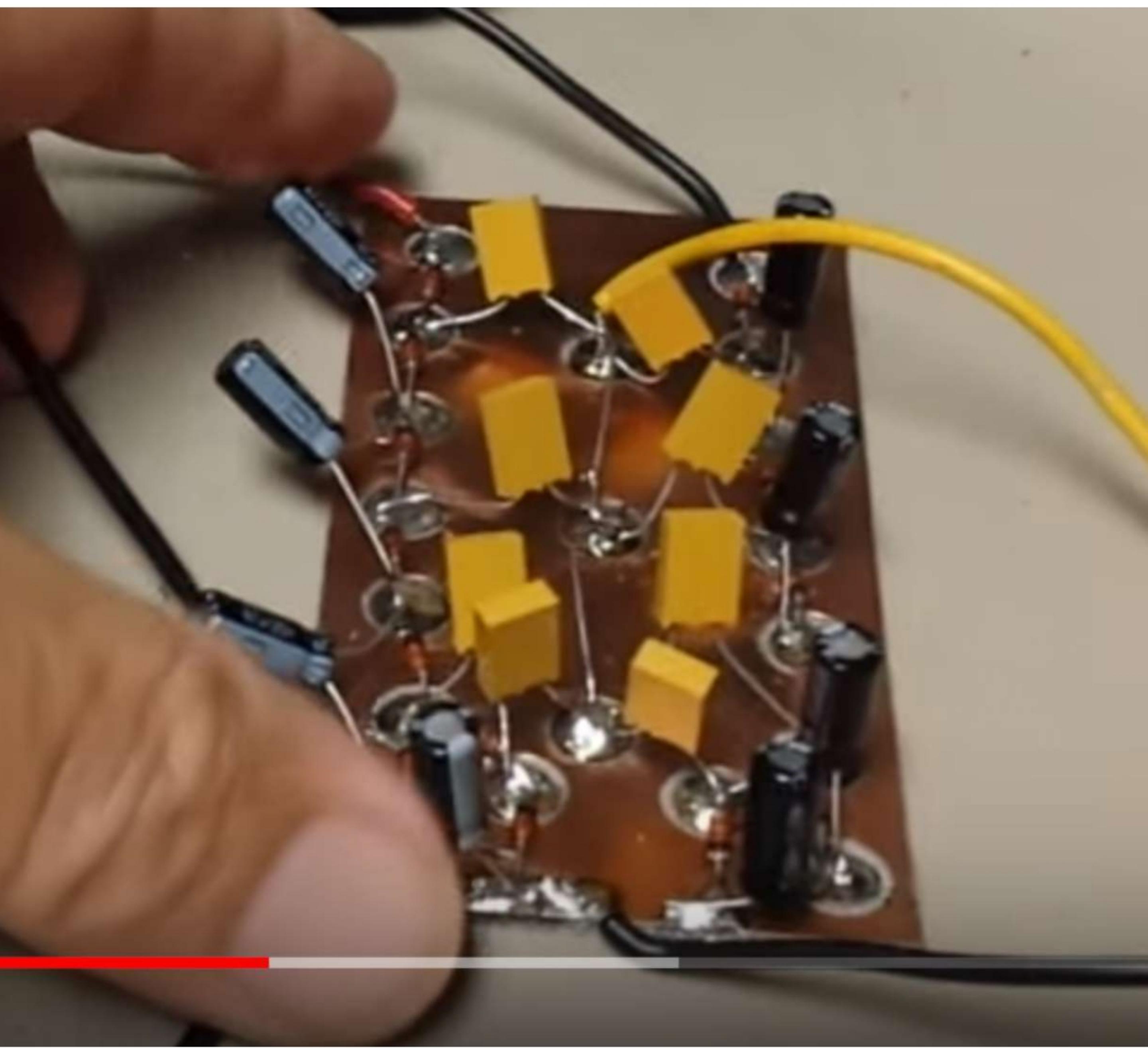
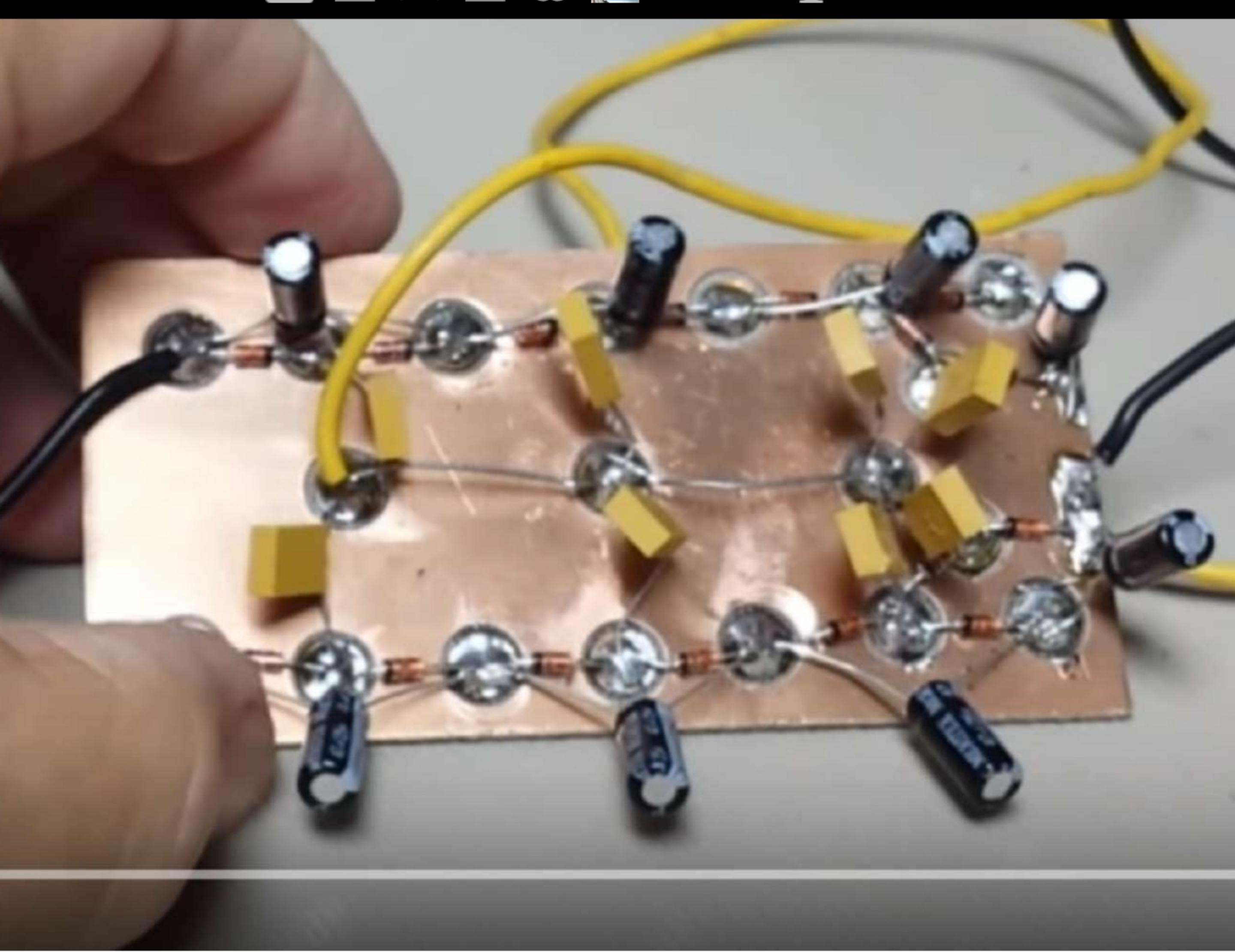
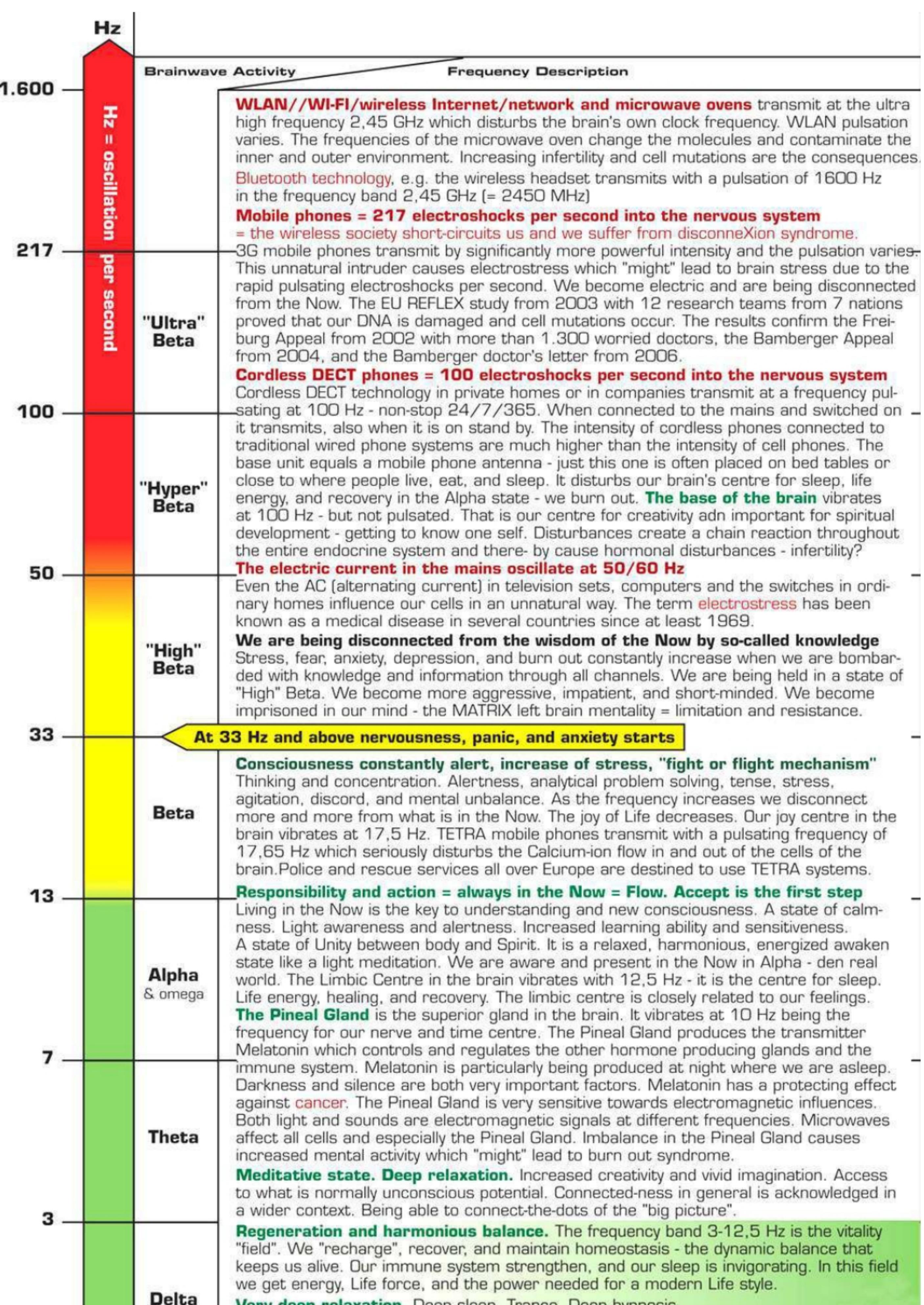


Figure 5.7: Photograph of designed rectifiers: A, B and Ch4\_rectifier.



broadband antenna:  
K Horn (1-18GHz)



Antenna under test

